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## FOR QUALITATIVE AND AFFORDABLE MEDICINE

### ABSTRACT

The article examines the main problems in modern Russian medicine. These problems were as a result of the work of the "Russian national front's" forum. Forum worked on September 7, 2015 titled "For quality and affordable medicine" and was dedicated to the health of the Russian Federation. The forum was chaired by the President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin. This event revealed many problems in modern Russian medicine: 1) low quality of care, 2) decrease of government expenditure on health, 3) reduction of a large number of specialists (reduced 90 thousand medical professionals) with a deficit of personnel, 4) rising prices for drugs, 5) low availability of primary care, especially in rural and remote drugs, 6) the impossibility of qualitative and free treatment in the hospital. The author focuses on the lack of funding of spending on medicine. For comparative quantitative indicators of different countries on health care for the 2013-14 years. The author highlighted the main problem of Russian health care low quality of medical care. This problem is caused by the crisis "Paternalistic" model of relations "doctor – patient". The relationship deprives the patient of the opportunity to make their own decisions and shifts it to the doctor. Instead of the proposed construction of "Partner" relationship. In this "systems" the doctor and patient see each other as equal partners or co-workers seeking a common goal – to eliminate diseases and protect the health of the patient. Bioethics – the moral teaching on human activities in medicine and biology. In a narrow sense, the term "bioethics" refers to the whole range of ethical problems in the relationship between doctor and patient. The author proposes to increase the hours of teaching should be given to presenting students with the principles of the "third force" in modern psychology – existential psychology. Existential-humanistic direction of psychology posits an individual approach to each patient, calls the physician to be able to find the "key to the soul" of any patient. This approach to patients greatly reduces the number of conflicts in the systems of relations "doctor – patient", which will undoubtedly lead to improving the image of Russian medicine.

Keywords: problems of the Russian medicine, the poor quality of medical care, the crisis of the system of relations "doctor – patient", "Paternalistic" system (model) relationship, the "Partner" systems of relations, bioethics, existential psychology.

September 7, 2015 the forum of the "Russian national fronts" on the state of health of the Russian Federation with the participation of President Vladimir Putin took place. The forum was titled "For quality and affordable medicine!". This forum has exposed many problems in modern Russian medicine: 1) low quality of care, 2) decrease of government expenditure on health, 3) reduction of a large number of specialists (reduced 90 thousand medical professionals) with a deficit of personnel, 4) rising prices for drugs, 5) low availability of primary care, especially in rural and remote drugs, 6) the impossibility of qualitative and free treatment in the hospital.

The main problem of modern Russian care is the low quality of medical care provided. With every year increases the flow of written complaints of patients on rude attitude of the medical staff, a growing number of lawsuits on compensation of harm of life and health caused by medical assistance. The cases of the murder of as an act of revenge.

Poor quality of care associated with the second problem with the reduction of government expenditure on health. The lack of money in the health care system leads to the low wages of the medical staff. Disappears the motivation for productive work. According to the founder D. Watson formula  $S \rightarrow R$  (where S is stimulus, R is response) is the unit of analysis of the behavior of any person. This means that lack of stimulation leads to very different consequences. Nice stimulation leads to the correct, expected behavior, which in our case means a high quality of care.

The main financial indicator in determining the level of development and the relationship of the state to the health of population, is the share of health expenditure in GDP. The United States sent to health care 17%, Germany – 11.3%, France – 11.5%, Switzerland – 11.7%, Portugal – 10.2% [2].

According to the Russian statistical Committee of the Russian Federation in 2013 was spent on health care 3.8% of GDP. The problem of low funding in our country – the problem of old. Since the days of the Soviet Union in the financing of health care was used so-called “residual principle”.

Doctor of medical Sciences, President of “the National Centre of sanitary education of the population” (SANPROSVET) V. Volodin in the article “the RESIDUAL PRINCIPLE: the legal and Financial component of health of Russia” writes that “the residual principle” of funding health care in our country came from the division of labor on productivity in the material sphere and non-productive labor in the social sphere [3]. Hence there is “residual principle” of financial investments in social infrastructure, leading to an underestimation of the human factor. This leads to the belittling of the social status of knowledge, genuine professionalism.

According to the President of the Russian Federation money on health care government allocated sufficient. The average funding of healthcare over the last three or four years – 3.6% of the GDP. It is about 500 billion rubles a year. The problem is, how effectively and how these funds are spent.

Low quality of care caused is a consequence of the crisis of relations “doctor – patient”. This old systems was called “Paternalistic” and was more typical of a totalitarian political system [1].

“Paternalist” system (model) of the relationship between doctor and patient is based on several prerequisites: a) in terms of healing, health and life are priority values; b) ethical position of a doctor is reflected in the principle of “Giving the patient help, don’t pay him ham”; c) the principle deprives the patient of the opportunity to make their own decisions and shifts it to the doctor. Thus, the physician assumes the image of “Father” (the Latin word “Pater”) or “Parent”, and the patient is endowed with the image of a “Child”. The word “Father” is traditionally served as a metaphor God and the priest and, accordingly, the doctor gains the status of unquestionable authority.

“Paternalistic” model has played an important role in the history of medicine. With the assertion of a paternalistic relationship between doctor and patient involves bridging the gap of morality and life, rooting ethics in medicine. But at the same time, the moral authority of the doctor having such an effect on the patient inhibits his freedom and dignity. The patient will complain of infringement of their civil rights.

In a democratic society, received the recognition of “Partnership” (“collegial”) system of the relationship between doctor and patient. In this system (model) the doctor and the patient must see each other as equal partners or co-workers seeking a common goal – to eliminate diseases and protect the health of the patient.

It is in a collegial type of trust plays a crucial role. When two people or two groups of people truly pursue common goals, their confidence is justified, and the model of collegial type adequate. Here there is equality and in the dignity and respect that was not inherent in the paternalistic model.

The “collegial” model involves the principle of “informed consent” as the voluntary acceptance of the patient’s course of treatment or therapeutic procedures after providing the doctor with adequate information. The doctor must inform the patient about: a) the nature and purpose of the treatment; b) associated significant risk; c) possible alternatives to this type of treatment.

From an ethical point of view, the concept of alternatives to the proposed treatment is central to the idea of “informed consent”. The doctor gives advice about the most appropriate from a medical option, but the final decision is made by the patient based on their moral values. Thus, the doctor treats the patient as a goal and not as means to achieve other goals, even if it is health.

Russian society in its development adopted democratic values, but the medical community is not in hurry to catch up with it. This is evidenced by the dissatisfaction with the Russian society the quality of medical services.

To exit from the systemic crisis of health care we see in the teaching in medical school of a new scientific discipline of “bioethics”. Bioethics – the moral teaching on human activities in medicine and biology. In a narrow sense, the term “bioethics” refers to the whole range of ethical problems in the relationship between doctor and patient.

To exit from the crisis of Russian health care should increase the hours of teaching medical psychology, where more time and attention should be given to presenting students with the principles of the “third force” in modern psychology - existential psychology. Existential-humanistic direction of psychology posits an individual approach to each patient, calls the physician to be able to find the “key to the soul” of any patient. This approach to patients greatly reduces the number of conflicts in the system of relations “doctor – patient”, which will undoubtedly lead to the exit of Russian medicine from a systemic crisis.

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