HEALTHCARE SYSTEM ALL OVER THE WORLD

HUMAN FACTOR AS THE BASIS FOR THE MEDICAL PRACTICE DEVELOPMENT

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The medical profession is one of the oldest professions in the world [3, 8]. From a wizard, shaman, healer and sorcerer—to a cardiac surgeon (heart surgeon), transplantologist, foniatrist. From the Scythian healer Aaharsisa and Avicenna from Khorezm to L.M. Roshal, R.S. Anchurin.

In the time of A.P. Chekhov doctor continued to be regarded a demigod, though he used to go to the patients on a horse-drawn carriage and his bag contained primitive, in the modern context, armamentarium (tools and medicines). People have always treated the physicians in a peculiar way, they have always been valued and respected [6].

Medicine in the USSR largely inherited the importance of the human factor from the pre-Revolutionary times [3, 4]. Doctor’s qualification grew, equipment changed, pharmaceuticals improved. And the discovery of the penicillin has revolutionized the medical practice.

I learned about the medicine of the fifties-sixties in my native town from my great-grandmother, who had worked in the Central District Hospital for more than 40 years. The Chief physician of those years – T.I. Protasov was a war veteran, a holder of orders. The former military surgeon turned our hospital into the oasis of health and prosperity and comforts. He managed to arrange its own stable, a pig farm and a large vegetable garden. The patients always had fresh vegetables, milk and meat for dinner. They used to walk in a beautiful orchard in the shade of the trees. Timofey Ivanovich Protasov considered the idea of creating a special microclimate, among both the staff and the patients as the main thing of his work. The hospital personnel (the former war veterans) had an indisputable authority for all the citizens. At any time the common people could turn to the doctors and they always received not only the professional medical care, but participation, empathy and understanding.

Since the end of the 70s, the level of the medical ethics slightly decreased and the institution became an ordinary infirmary (hospital). The progress changed everything. At the beginning of the 21st century, new hospitals were built, new equipment was purchased and fitted out. The ambulance garages were replenished with the new cars. But, unfortunately, progress has not affected the human factor.

In his days, Avicenna said: "The doctor has three types of the weapons against the disease - the word, the root, and the knife." It is notable that the "word" comes first. Indeed, lots depend on how a doctor treats a patient [9].

In the contemporary society, we are turning into the customers and those who provide their services. With the opening of the private clinics, the majority of the population (especially in the rural areas) do not have sufficient opportunity for a full examination and treatment. The list of the basic free services has proved imperfect. As a result, people choose self-medication. Access to the medical sites on the Internet is unrestricted. The advertisements of the drugs and the methods of alternative treatment on TV is uncontrolled and intrusive. And this is a direct threat to the human health [7].

The solution of the problem lies in a powerful state policy in the sphere of public health. First of all, it is the systematic work in the medical career guidance. It is the cultivation of the realization that there is nothing more honorable than the saving of the human life. It is the understanding that it is impossible to really master the profession without the necessary education and upbringing.

To become a good doctor is a vocation. A mercantile and a petty person can never show the dedication that is necessary to achieve the goals. A good doctor always knows what to say to the patient and his relatives. It is apparent, firmness is needed, but firmness and rudeness are not the same thing. If the doctor does not know how to
listen and communicate, he cannot be called a good specialist [6].

The doctor must not only listen carefully, but also act. There is nothing worse than an inattentive doctor. The question is not only about the way how the doctor pays attention to the patient's complaints and his symptoms. If the doctor has a stupid habit to study the medical analysis as well as the changes in the body of his patient inattentively, it is likely that he will not be a doctor for a long time. And even if he will, it he will not be the best specialist [1].

What the personal qualities of a doctor is concerned, he should not be a pessimist. In any, even the most desperate situation, a real doctor will be able to support the patient. It has long been established that the positive attitude of the patient speeds up his recovery. Will you agree, it is difficult to be cheerful, when you are treated by a dull and depressed doctor.

The real professionalism of a doctor should not be determined by the number of diplomas and certificates of the courses attended. This is the ability to apply knowledge and skills in practice and in the extreme conditions [2].

We need doctors who will empathize and understand the common human needs. I want to believe that every doctor has unsurpassed knowledge in his field of activity. If the doctor does not cease to improve in his field of activity - he is a professional in his field.

Medicine is rapidly developing and transforming. Keeping up with it as well as following the nine Hippocratic commandments is also a duty of a doctor.

Thanks to the decoding of the genetic code, medicine in the nearest future will be personalized. All the following achievements, that is biomaterial joints, brain implants, bio-glass cartilage, spare cells for treatment, biohacking, etc., should not coexist with the mediocre organization of labor of a medical worker in medical institutions. Medicine, as a branch of the human activity, occupies a very special place because it is interconnected with the universal human values. Compassion and the human approach are at the heart of the medical approach.

The doctor is one of the noblest professions. The profession of a doctor, as A.P. Chekhov said, is an act of bravery: “It requires the purity of the soul and thoughts. You have to be clear mentally, pure morally and tidy physically”. A physician must always be kind and merciful, because this work alleviates the suffering of the patient and saves him from death. He can argue and convince [5]. He appreciates himself and his work. When you leave him, you are sure that everything will be fine. To be such a doctor is difficult and responsible. Such "real" doctors constantly do their best and give their souls to their patients. Therefore, the human factor acts as the decisive tool in the development of yesterday, today and tomorrow medicine.

References:


MEDICINE IN TUNISIA: PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE
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Medicine is a science of uncertainty and an art of probability [2, 3]. To know it is very important for modern students of all kinds [4, 5, 6]. Nowadays many countries stand tall in this domain and one of the most interesting examples in Northern Africa is Tunisia. In 1898, the Saint Louis Hospital was replaced by the French Civil Hospital. From the very beginning it included 190 beds. Reserved for the French, it was opened to the Israelites in 1925.

In 1900 the Italian colony opened the Montfleury hill, a large hospital of 200 beds financed by its nationals, with the contribution of the Italian government. In 1899, Dr. Brunswick-Lebihan, an intern at Paris hospital, arrived in Tunisia. In 1902 he was promoted to Director and Head of Surgery at Sadiki Hospital. A talented animator, he created a school of medical auxiliaries and organized a medical service with the help of other doctors: Dr. René Broc, Dr. Hassine Bouhajeb, Dr. Gordon (a woman, provided the women's consultation).

Many hospitals and other medical facilities were opened that time by these doctors. However, in the interior of the country, outside the areas where military garrisons and settlements were established, the health situation remained unchanged.

On December 23, 1902, Charles Nicolle replaced Dr. Adrien Loir at the head of the Pasteur Institute. In 1928 Charles Nicolle received the Nobel Prize for Medicine for his work on typhus. In 1929 he was elected to the Academy of Sciences and in 1932 worked at the Chair of Experimental Medicine at the College de France.

In development of medical science and practical healthcare an important role was played by Dr. Ernest Conseil, close associate of Charles Nicolle. He was a director of the Hygiene Office of the Municipality of Tunis in 1909, he distinguished himself in the fight against epidemics with exemplary devotion, tracking the patients he isolated in lazaret La Rabta. This lazaret, attached to the Sadiki Hospital in 1912, took the name of Contagious Hospital in 1924 and that of Ernest Council Hospital in 1930.

In 1927, the hospital of the mental illnesses of Manouba was opened. In 1932, nearly 200 nurses were engaged in work against malaria. According to the daily Ezzohra, October 13, 1934, the number of doctors who practiced in Tunisia was 340, including 203 in the capital.

In 1939, the Preventorium of Ariana opened its doors. In 1944, the French civilian hospital was named Charles Nicolle Hospital and the Italian hospital became the Liberation Hospital, before becoming the Habib Thameur Hospital at Independence. In 1945, for the first time, a Ministry of Social Affairs including the Department of Health was headed by a Tunisian.

A professional paramedical staff was trained, maternal and child health centers were set up in the hospitals and medical-school centers were entrusted to a body of medical inspectors. In 1950 was created the Center Lamine I devoted to tuberculosis control and the Institute of Ophthalmology to the fight against trachoma. The same year, the dispensary infirmary of Kef was established as a regional hospital with a preventorium.