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# PUBLIC HEALTH FORUM



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# PUBLIC HEALTH FORUM

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# PUBLIC HEALTH FORUM

Journal of Polish Society of Public Health  
Czasopismo Polskiego Towarzystwa Zdrowia Publicznego

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organizacyjno-systemowych związanych z publicznym systemem nadzoru nad udzielaniem świadczeń zdrowotnych w ramach medycyny pracy. W szczególności odnoszą się one do działalności ośrodków medycyny pracy, a poparte są zidentyfikowanymi dysfunkcjami w tym zakresie. Tak rozumiane zmiany w prawnej regulacji procesu pracy jako obszaru wrażliwego społecznie, wpisują się w kontekst prowadzonej przez państwo polityki zdrowotnej. Mając na uwadze konieczność zapewnienia stałych mechanizmów tak rozumianej implementacji rozwiązań prawnych w ramach systemu publicznego finansowania ochrony zdrowia, proponowane zmiany muszą być jednak oparte o konsensus polityczny. Ma to szczególne znaczenie w perspektywie wieloletniej, warunkowanej „spójrzaniem inwestycyjnym” na dokonywane, bieżące wydatki w szeroko ujmowane „zdrowie społeczeństwa”.

**SŁOWA KLUCZOWE:** zdrowie publiczne, prawo pracy, profilaktyka zdrowotna

**KEY WORDS:** public health, labor law, preventive medicine

## SOCIAL SKILLS OF THE FUTURE FAMILY PHYSICIANS IN UKRAINE: THE AWARENESS OF THE ISSUE BY THE PHD STUDENTS

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**Introduction:** The issue of the family physician social skills has recently been introduced as a practical component of the specialist structure in Ukraine. The University curriculum is concentrated on teaching theoretical and practical medical subjects, neglecting the social interaction component. This creates a gap in practical readiness of the future family physicians, as upon their graduation they possess all medical skills, but do not count for the social aspects of their work. The PhD students specialized in family medicine and general practice as those who have just graduated from the medical university with the desire to proceed with their studies, combining them with practice, show a particular trend of the problem awareness.

**The aim:** Assessment of the awareness of the social skills issue, shown by the PhD students as those with the best academic university achievements figures, as it will show the general trend.

**Material and Methods:** In 2018 and 2019 academic years, 46 PhD students of the Bogomolets National Medical University underwent the survey. The participation was free. The students were asked to rate their knowledge on the physician social skills as “I definitely know what they are”, “I probably know what they are”, “I probably don’t know what they are” and “I haven’t heard about this”. It was required to assess if social skills are important for the physicians, choosing the most preferred answer as “Very important”, “More important than not important”, “More unimportant than important” and “Absolutely unimportant”. Then it was asked to recall the conflict interaction style and interaction styles and further on to choose from the following: “I definitely know about this”, “I probably know more than don’t know about this”, “I probably more don’t know than know about this” and “I don’t know about this”.

**Review:** Out of 46 PhD students specialized in family medicine, general practice and surgery, the following results were obtained. 32% stated that they definitely know about the social skills, 42.2% that they probably know what they are, 16.2% were unsure about the notion and 8.6% stated that they do not know the notion (which is four people). Therefore, totally it is possible to say about general positive apprehension of the subject, with 74.2% aware of it. As for the assessment of the social skills importance, here the results show a slightly different pattern, as social skills as “very important” were chosen only by 2 students (4.3%), “more important than not important” – by 6 students (13.04%), more unimportant than important – by 24 students (52.17%) and “totally unimportant” – by 8 students (17.3%). Here we can see the difference between the awareness of the students of the issue and their attitude to its significance in practice, as only 17% confirmed that the problem is important. The qualitative analysis of the interaction styles awareness showed low knowledge on the subject, as when asked to recall the interaction styles classification, only 18% of all the surveyed could successfully do it. However, 29% surely stated that they “know about the interaction styles” and 34.3% stated that they “probably know more than don’t know about this”. All the above mentioned shows that knowledge and practical activity represent two different issues, and the data information told by the PhD students in reality diverges with his real skills.

### Conclusions:

1. Social competence of a family physician is a relatively new notion in the Ukrainian high medical school’s curriculum, which needs for further studies.
2. The survey of the PhD students specializing in family medicine and surgery, held in 2018–2019 in the O.O. Bogomolets National Medical University showed that the students consider their knowledge on the subject high, with the results of practical skills showing the opposite trend. The majority of the surveyed, representing the best graduates, stated that they are aware of the notion, though, answering the questionnaire on the significance of it, showed quite the opposite, as only 17% stated social skills as an important quality of a physician.
3. As for the knowledge component of the social skills and interaction styles, the respondents showed low apprehension of the subject, with only 18% able to recall these



styles. This shows that the question of the kind "appreciate your awareness of the issue" should also be confirmed with practical questions.

4. Totally, the problem of the social skills shaping looks as follows: the students and postgraduates are continuously told about its significance, but this quality is not shown as a necessary trait of the general specialist structure, and insufficient attention is paid to the significance of the social skills compared to knowledge of practice subjects and skills of the physicians.

All the above mentioned requires for correction, regarding the medical university and the postgraduate curriculums as well as high educational coverage.

**SŁOWA KLUCZOWE:** umiejętności społeczne, doktoranci, interakcja, lekarz rodzinny

**KEY WORDS:** social skills, PhD students, interaction, family physician.

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## MEASURES TO PREVENT INTRA-HOSPITAL INFECTIONS AMONG PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS, WHICH ARE USED FOR LABORATORY TESTS IN CLINICAL AND DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORIES OF KHARKIV

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Over the past ten years, the world has seen rapid development of clinical laboratory diagnostics, due to general trends in the health care industry, the development of biotechnology, evidence-based medicine and scientific and technological progress. This has fundamentally changed the nature of the provision of medical services to the population and the place and role of clinical laboratory diagnostics in this. Clinical laboratory diagnostics (laboratory medicine) is one of the most important components of the health care system, which provides diagnostic assistance to patients in assessing the state of health, diagnosis of diseases, monitoring the results of treatment, further prognosis of the disease and quality of life, which is of national importance for the preservation and improvement of public health, as well as reducing morbidity and mortality. The main objective of clinical laboratory diagnostics is to obtain objective data on the health of an individual patient, a selected group or the population of the region as a whole. According to statistics of the Ministry of health of Ukraine annually about 740 million laboratory researches are carried out in more than 5700 state laboratories of Ukraine. Given the significant development of laboratory medicine in Ukraine, the issue of compliance with sanitary and anti-epidemic regime in laboratory and diagnostic institutions is becoming more urgent. The aim is to prevent the occurrence and spread of intra-hospital infections among patients of hospitals, who carry out laboratory studies in clinical and diagnostic laboratories and among employees of laboratory institutions. Internal hospital infections are one of the most acute problems of medicine, the relevance of which is associated with a high level of morbidity, mortality and significant socio-economic damage. According to the world health organization (WHO), the incidence of internal hospital infections in the world is more than 8%, in Europe more than 7%, in Ukraine this percentage is much higher. The scientists of the National Pharmaceutical University in order to prevent intra-hospital infections have developed measures to implement the latest technologies, which include microbiological monitoring, the development of epidemiologically safe algorithms for procedures and manipulations, the introduction of infection control system as a whole. The implementation of these measures has affected the stabilization of the epidemic situation in the medical institutions of the city of Kharkov generally and in clinical diagnostic laboratories particularly.

**SŁOWA KLUCZOWE:** zakażenia wewnątrzszpitalne, monitorowanie mikrobiologiczne, epidemiologia

**KEY WORDS:** intra-hospital infections, microbiological monitoring, epidemiology

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