

masters. It includes the purpose and tasks of the discipline, competence and learning outcomes, information volume of the discipline with a breakdown into content modules, with the distribution of hours for lectures, practical classes and self-study work of the student, the content of each topic, the form and methods of control, a list of topics for self-study work and a list of questions for the final module control, a list of recommended literature, information sources, etc. The educational program includes 4 content modules: "Biostatistics", "Public Health", "Organization of Health Care", "Health Economics". It is envisaged to study the disciplines at the III, V and VI years, with volumes 90, 90, 45 and 45 hours, respectively. During the formation of the content for academic discipline, along with traditional subjects a number of qualitatively new topics have been proposed, namely on public health: "Methodological foundations for studying the burden of diseases", "Population research on quality of life", "Methodology for analyzing the causes of social inequalities in health care", "Visualization and effective presentation of health data", "Interpretation and publication of public health data". It is planned to introduce modern forms of training, namely work in small groups, team work on cases, that is to promote the development of communication skills, managerial abilities. The developed educational program of the educational discipline "Social Medicine, Public Health" for the training of medicine masters was approved by the central methodical cabinet of higher education of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine and recommended for implementation in all institutions of higher medical education.

Conclusion: The introduction of the new typical program of educational discipline "Social Medicine, Public Health" for the medicine masters training in the educational process of higher medical education institutions in Ukraine creates conditions for modern healthcare personnel qualitative training, including the public health system and taking into account the prospects for reforming the national health system, implementing its strategic priorities.

KEY WORDS: public health, educational programs, masters preparation

THE TRENDS OF ONCOLOGICAL DISEASES IN UKRAINE AND ITS PREVENTION AS A BASE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF CANCER MEASURES

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Introduction: One of the important operational functions of public health is the epidemiological surveillance and assessment of health state and population well-being. Monitoring of the prevalence of oncological pathology reveals its trends and features among different groups of the population, establishes cause-effect relationships to develop measures for its reduction. In view of the high prevalence of cancer in Ukraine and a significant proportion in the structure of disability and mortality, the in-depth analysis of this problem is a relevant scientific and practical task.

Aim: The analysis of the cancer prevalence of the population of Ukraine in dynamics from 1991 to 2017, preventive activities of primary health care professionals on the prevention and timely detection of cancer pathology to justify the response.

Materials and methods: Monitoring of the oncological morbidity was carried out using epidemiological and medical-statistical methods using data from the Center of Medical Statistics of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, as well as the data of the European database "Health for All". Investigation of preventive activities of primary health care professionals has been carried out using sociological, medical-statistical methods and a special questionnaire.

Results: Analysis of the cancer prevalence of the population of Ukraine during 1991-2017 showed its increase from 303,7 to 319,3 per 100 thousand, or by 5,1%. The highest levels of prevalence were detected in 2010-2013 (341,2-360,3 cases per 100 thousand). It has been established that the urban population has a significantly higher level of morbidity (by 8,2%) compared to rural population, which may be both a consequence of a higher prevalence of diseases in cities and a better detection of these diseases. The contingent of cancer patients in 2017 reached 1,01 million in Ukraine and exceeded the indicator of the previous year by 23,6 thousand. The growth rates of cancer disability among the adult population during 2016-2017 from 9,2 to 9,3 cases per 10 thousand, and among the working-age population - from 9,6 to 9,7 per 10 thousand were detected. In the structure of population mortality in 2017, neoplasms took second place with a share of 13,6%. The mortality rate from oncopathology was 158,2 per 100 thousand population, and more than one third of the dead were people of working age. It has been established that standardized mortality rates from malignant neoplasms in Ukraine during the period from 1991 to 2015 tended to decrease by 22,9%, which coincides with the trend in the countries of the WHO European Region (-20,1%) and the tendency in the EU countries (-20,4%). At the same time, the death rate among the working-age population in Ukraine in 2015 was 30,8% higher than in the EU and 26,2% higher than in the WHO European Region. The research revealed the disadvantages of preventive work in the primary health care unit. Thus, X-ray examination of the chest is prescribed only in the case of patient complaints - 9,3% of the respondents, breast examination - 9,4%, Papanicolaou test - 19,4%, digital examination of the rectum - 27,5%. At the same time, early cancer detection, screening of patients at risk is crucial for the effectiveness of treatment.

Conclusion: High levels of cancer prevalence of the Ukrainian population, negative trends and significant medical and social losses, and the disadvantages of preventive work require an increase of the level of prevention and ensuring the timely diagnosis and quality of treatment of this pathology, first of all, in the primary link of health care, improving the specialists training with an emphasis on deepening of knowledge and on acquisition of skills and competences in the field of cancer prevention.

KEY WORDS: prevalence of oncological pathology, mortality, prevention, primary health care