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MEDICAL DETERMINANTS IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM

***Abstract.** The article analyzes the essence of the concept of "medical and social determinants of health", highlights the problems of monitoring health indicators, highlights the research of modern scientists from different positions on medical and social problems.*

***Key words:** medical and social determinants, access to medical care, urbanization, organization of the health care system.*

Relevance of the problem: The demographic crisis, impressive mortality and morbidity rates, especially of working age, the rapid spread of non-communicable diseases contribute to the reduction of the number of citizens of our country [2]. The current situation requires improvement of approaches to public health in Ukraine, taking into account the key provisions of the European policy "Health - 2020", the WHO strategy "Health for All", recommendations and key principles of other programs and strategic documents, including the Tallinn Charter "Health Systems for Health and Welfare", etc. [2].

Most indicators of the state and dynamics of health of the population of Ukraine in recent decades are significantly worse than European and some are even worse than the world average. That is why the Ukrainian healthcare system needs to be transformed. It should be based on a fundamentally new interpretation of the causal links between the environment (social and physical) and public health, ensuring the formation of qualitatively new approaches to health at both individual and national, regional levels. . The basis for this should be health, their systematization and structuring.

The purpose of the study: to analyze the medical and social health problems of children and adolescents.

Materials and methods: methods of theoretical analysis and generalization of scientific literature within the research issues are applied.

Results and discussion: Changing the strategy of public administration in the field of health care is a necessary prerequisite for the development of a new "healthy" society. It should be based on a fundamentally new interpretation of the causal links between the environment (social and physical) and public health, ensuring the formation of qualitatively new approaches to maintaining health at the individual and population (global, national, regional) levels. This is not possible without studying the determinants of health, their study and analysis depending on demographic, social, economic, environmental and other parameters.

The current state of health of the population of Ukraine is of great concern both to specialists in this field and to the public. The reason for this is the determinants of public health: the essence and features of systematization, analysis of indicators that characterize the health of the population, most of which are unsatisfactory and much worse than European ones. This applies, in particular, to indicators of life expectancy, including healthy; overall mortality rate; mortality rates of people aged 0–64 years,

including from diseases of the circulatory and digestive organs, malignant neoplasms; mortality and incidence of tuberculosis, incidence of HIV / AIDS and other infectious diseases. Unfortunately, this list is incomplete, it can be extended. Many indicators that characterize health risks at the population and individual levels are unsatisfactory. At the population level, these are, first of all, indicators of corruption, inflation, which leads to impoverishment of the population, reduction of funding for the medical sector, etc. Individual health risks remain high: smoking, alcohol, drugs, etc. However, the consumption of fruit is insufficient, there is a lack of physical activity.

A number of scientific works and researches are devoted to medical and social aspects of public health, its assessment and protection in Ukraine: S.V. Dudnyk, N.M. Levchuk, E.M. Libanova. A number of works related to the institutional provision of health care: A.M. Erina, I.V. Rozhkova and others. N.O. Ryngach examines public health through the prism of national security. T.O. Pidvysitska considers the health of the population in the context of the impact on economic growth. Methodical issues of public health assessment are researched in the works of I.V. Zhalinskaya. However, as already mentioned, the strategic direction of health research should be to find out the causal links between public health and the determinants that define it. There are not enough studies performed from this point of view in Ukraine. Among the recent foreign works in this direction are the works of J. Spijker, M. Marmot and R. Wilkinson, D. Raphael, R.R. Patil, D. Bradshaw, D. Kindig, and a study by the Commission on Social Determinants of the World Health Organization (WHO). At the same time, it is worth noting that there can be no unambiguous patterns of research on the determinants of health, as their structure, mechanism and degree of action differ both between countries and within them. Taking into account the radical changes in the political and socio-economic situation in Ukraine, the analysis of health determinants is relevant from the standpoint of improving health policy [3].

A review of research conducted by medical and social scientists to identify the conditions under which children reach optimal levels of health and development has shown that the first years of life are a critical period during which the trajectories of health vulnerabilities are determined by a complex relationship between biological, genetic and environmental conditions. Thus, there are fundamental principles of optimal child development that apply to all people, regardless of language and culture [4].

The health of the younger generation is significantly affected by social factors, both at the personal, family, community and national levels. As the health itself and health behaviors are instilled in adolescence, lifestyle, as well as social determinants, affect adolescent health and are critical to the health of the entire population and the economic development of nations [5]. During adolescence, the developmental consequences of puberty and brain development lead to new behaviors and opportunities that are transferred to family relationships and education, including health. These transitions are changing children's perceptions of health and well-being, as well as changing by economic and social factors within the country, leading to inequality. A review of existing data on the impact of social determinants on the health of young people aged 10-24 and data from 34 environmental analyzes at the country level indicates that the most important determinants of adolescent health worldwide are structural factors such as national wealth, income inequality and access to education [6]. According to R. M. Viner and co-authors, in addition, safe and supportive families, safe schools, along with a positive approach and like-minded peers, are crucial to enabling

young people to develop their potential and achieve better health in adulthood. Improving the health of adolescents around the world requires improving the daily lives of young people in families and in relationships with peers and in schools, addressing risks and protective factors in the social environment at the population level and focusing on factors that protect against various medical consequences. The most effective, according to researchers, are interventions in structural changes aimed at improving young people's access to education, employment and reducing the risk of transport-related injuries.

Conclusions and prospects for further research. The study shows that:

- Determinants of health are conditions that determine differences in the health of individuals, groups or the population as a whole. The nature of the action of determinants on health in space and time is variable, so there is a need for their systematic study and analysis;

- There are lots of determinants of health. Therefore, they need systematization and structuring. Taking into account the magnitude of the impact on public health, three levels of determinants have been proposed: contextual, structural, and proximal. These levels are hierarchical. The highest level is contextual. It is a prerequisite for the formation of determinants of other levels. The lowest level is proximal, which actually determines the health of the individual under the influence of determinants of all levels. The essence of determinants of different levels does not change, only the form can change. However, some of them affect health indirectly, and others - directly. The main task is to find the most influential at the moment for a particular population determinants. Until recently, such studies in Ukraine were not comprehensive and were insufficiently taken into account during the formation of the health strategy;

- priority in determining health in modern conditions are socio-economic determinants: income and its distribution; employment; working conditions and unemployment; living conditions; social protection; social capital; social conflicts; early life; education, gender, etc. An analysis of recent publications shows that this group of determinants determines health by about 40%. However, this figure may vary depending on the country or territory for which the study is conducted. Therefore, the prospects for further research are to identify key indicators that characterize the determinants of health, to clarify the role of certain determinants in shaping the health of the population of Ukraine and its individual regions in the current socio-economic reality. Particular attention should be paid to socio-economic determinants: identifying correlations between them and determinants of public health: the essence and features of systematization of public health indicators in modern conditions in order to develop measures to improve public policy in the field of health, reducing mortality and morbidity, finding reserves to save financial resources spent on medicine.

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