



# The basis of public health and health care subject



**«Health is not  
everything, but  
everything is nothing  
without health!»**

**Socrates**

**«What is health? This is a condition where a person has no diseases and feels good???»**

# The levels of health study

- I. Health of the individual person  
(separate)**
- II. Health of small or ethnic groups  
(factional)**
- III. Health of the population (region, city,  
district)**
- IV. Public health**



«**Individual Health** - a state of complete social, biological and psychological well-being. The functions of all organs and systems are balanced with the natural and social environment. There are no any diseases, painful conditions and physical defects.»

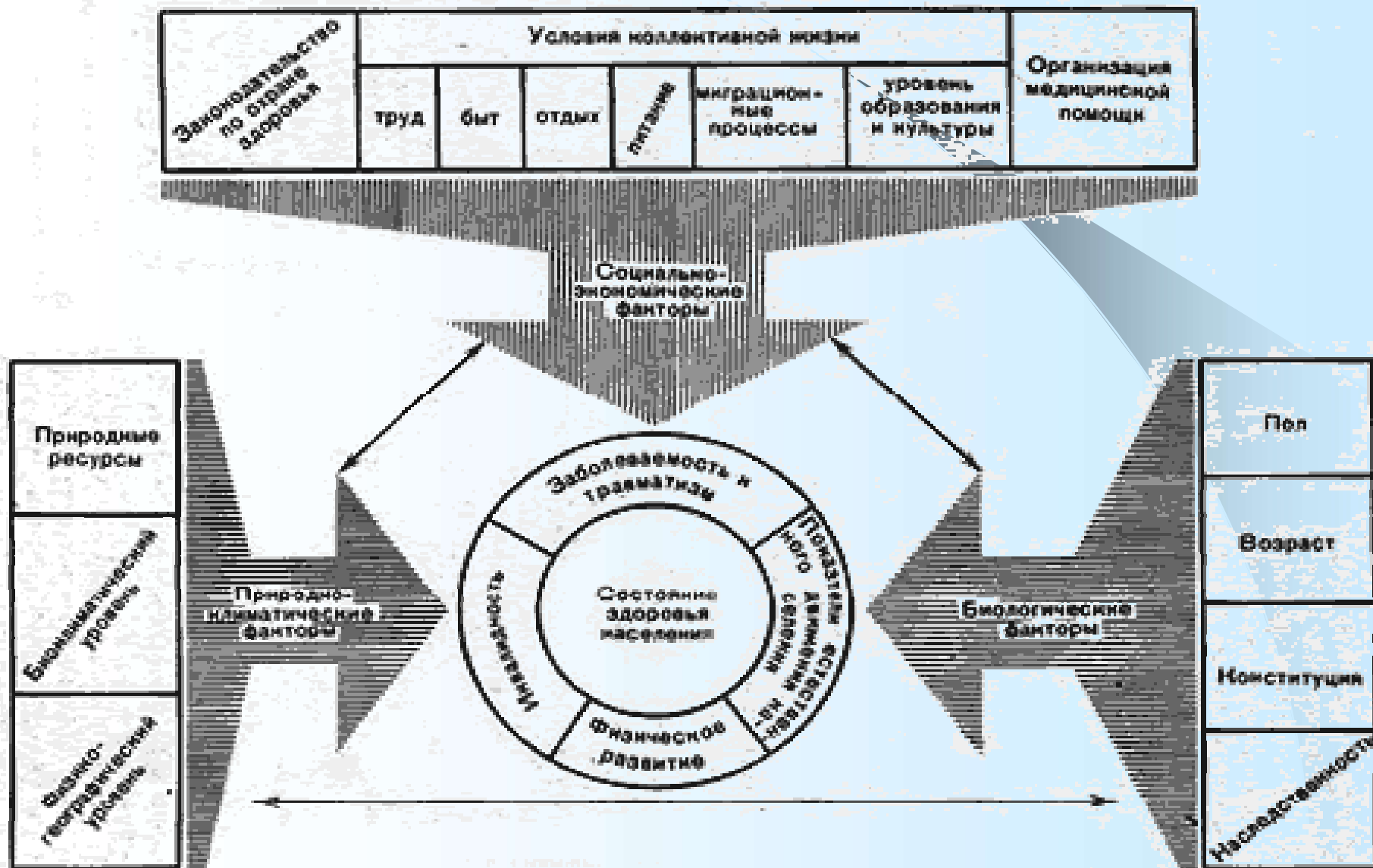
# Subject discipline PH and HC

- Social Hygiene and Health Organization study the impact of social conditions and environmental factors on human health (**public health**)



«**Public health** – is the health of population. It depends on the combined action of social and biological factors of the environment. It is estimated with the help of demographics, characteristics of physical development, morbidity and disability. The decisive importance here is the socio-political and economic structure and conditions of collective life (**work, life, leisure, nutrition, education, culture, health, etc.**)»

# The study of population health and its determinants





The founders of Russian Social Hygiene  
Semashko N., Solovyov Z.

- «**Social Hygiene - is the science of public health and social problems of medicine**»

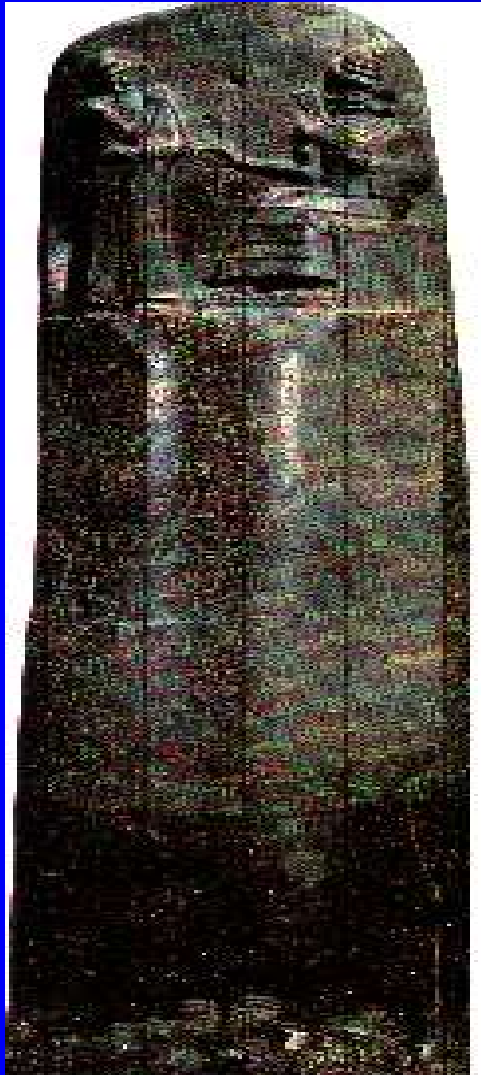
# The structure of the subject PH and HC

- 1. The history of health care;
- **2. Theoretical foundations of health and medicine;**
- 3. Health status of population, methods of study (medical and sanitary statistics);
- **4. Social assistance problems;**
- **5. Medical aid organization;**
- **6. Economy, planning and financing of health care;**
- **7. Insurance medicine;**
- **8. Health management;**
- **9. Healthcare abroad.**

# The origins of Social Hygiene (PH and HC)

- - artefacts of ancient civilizations
- (the remains of the stone or wooden roadways, covered markets, aqueducts, public baths, communal and sanitation facilities, hospitals, medical schools, etc).

# Law Code of Hammurabi (1792 BC)



- «**Paragraph 218**» . If a physician make a large incision with the operating knife, and kill him, or open a tumor with the operating knife, and cut out the eye, his hands shall be cut off.
- 219. If a physician make a large incision in the slave of a freed man, and kill him, he shall replace the slave with another slave.
- 220. If he had opened a tumor with the operating knife, and put out his eye, he shall pay half his value.

# The origins of Social Hygiene (PH and HC)

- - the regulations of using water and burial rules
- (ancient Rome, V BC);
- - Treatment of patients in the monasteries
- (Princes of Kiev Vladimir and Yaroslav the Wise, X-XI century);
- - **Chamber of Pharmacy (Muscovy);**
- - «Public Health Protection» (The statute of the Chartist movement, England, 1848)

# The origins of Social Hygiene (PH and HC)

- - Sanitary organization was established in Germany;
- - **In 1903 - the magazine on social hygiene begins to publish;**
- - **In 1905** –Alfred Grotyan founded the society of social hygiene and medical statistics;
- - **1920** –In the University of Berlin was established the first Department of Social Hygiene  
(The Head of Department Alfred Grotyan);
- - **1922** – **Two Academy of Social Hygiene was created**

# The origins of Social Hygiene (PH and HC)

- Russian Social Hygiene and Public Health:
- - Lomonosov "About the preservation and reproduction of the Russian people";
- -Radishchev "Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow";
- -Pirogov - «the treatment success lying in sorting of the wounded»  
«provide assistance in a hurry ...»

# The origins of Social Hygiene (PH and HC)

- **July 12, 1918 the People's Commissariat of Health was established (Semashko);**
- **1922 – opened the first department of social hygiene in the first Moscow Medical Institute (Head Semashko);**
- **1923 – Second Department of Social Hygiene was created in the II Moscow Medical Institute (Head Soloviev);**
- **1923 г. – on the basis of Social Hygiene Museum founded the Research Institute of Social Hygiene (Molkoyn the director)**



# The origins of Social Hygiene (PH and HC)

- - 1924 – the first textbook on social hygiene and public health;
- - 1922 – "Social Care" magazine;
- - 1941 – departments renamed and called "Departments of Health Organization";
- - 1944 – Created Academy of Medical Sciences (President Burdenko)

# Grouping risk factors

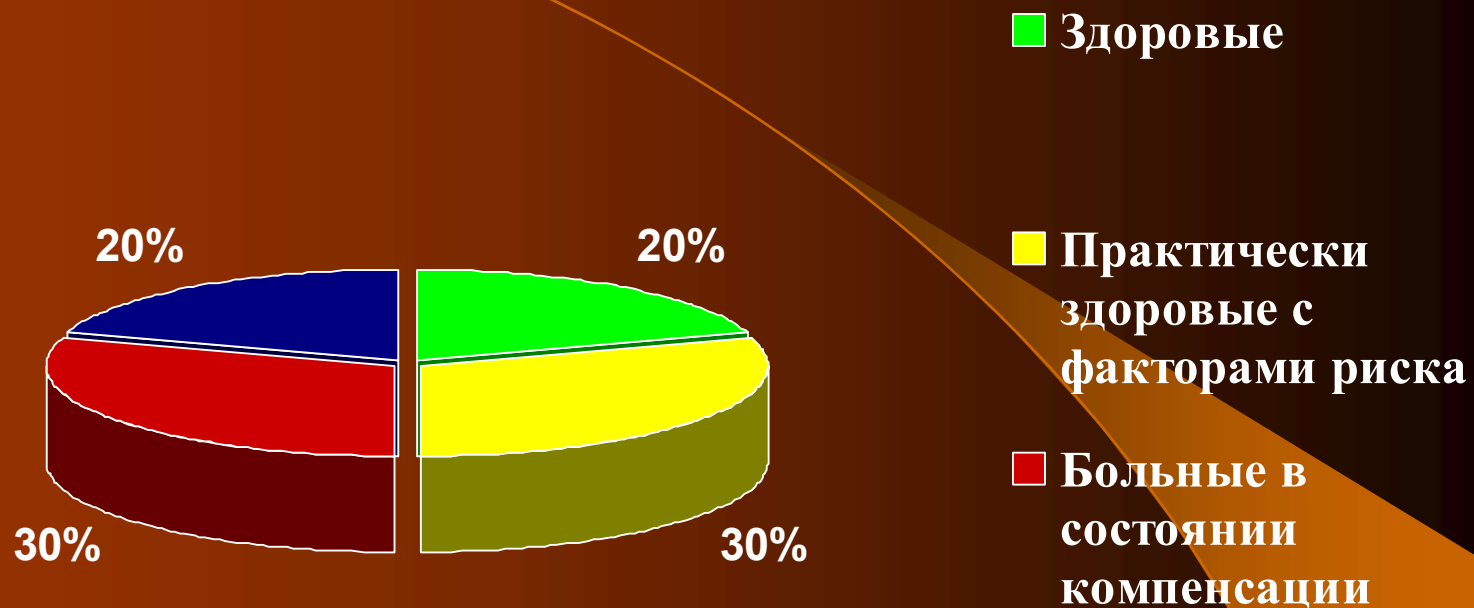
- **Lifestyle (49-53%)**
- **Genetics, human biology (18-22%)**
- **The external environment (17-20%)**
- **Healthcare (8-10%)**

**Academician Lisitsyn**

"Lifestyle - a certain type, style of living, caused with the objective process of social development"



# The general structure of the Russian Federation nation health by Lisitsin



## Группы риска:

1. Дети
2. Старики
3. Беременные
4. Мигранты
5. Одинокие
6. БОМЖи
7. Безработные
8. Проститутки
9. Работавшие во вредных условиях
10. Алкоголики и наркоманы.

## Evaluation criteria of public health

- Indicators of demography
- Incidence rates
- Indicators of physical development

# Methods of Social Hygiene and Public Health

- 1. Statistical;
- 2. Historical;
- 3. Economical (budget, expert judgment);
- 4. Experimental (modeling)
- 5. Sociological (questionnaires, interviews)

# The basic method is statistical

- Statistics - quantitative assessment of a phenomenon, trends and patterns.
- - Theoretical Statistics;
- - Statistics of the population health;
- - Statistics of the health care

# Types of values

- For the study they used the value of statistics :
- - absolute;
- - relative (intensive, extensive, value of ratio, visibility);
- - average (mode, median, arithmetic mean).