

Confirming
head of study department
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**EXAM QUESTIONS FOR SOCIAL HYGIENE AND HEALTH CARE ORGANIZATION
FOR THE 5TH YEAR STUDENTS OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY**

SEMESTER

1. Public health and health care as a scientific discipline and object of teaching in higher medical school, the role of discipline in physician practice.
2. Aims and objectives of Public Health.
3. Health Policy and Public Health.
4. Health. Factors influencing on health status of the population.
5. Lifestyle as the leading factor affecting human health.
6. Research methods in public health.
7. Statistics. Using statistics in health care.
8. The main sections of medical statistics.
9. Stages of statistical research, their characteristics.
10. The use of statistical tables for a summary (analysis) of the received data in the research.
11. General population and sample.
12. Methods of forming of sample .
13. The main structural elements of sample. The concept of representativeness.
14. Types of variables in statistics.
15. Relative values and their application in health care.
16. The formulas for the calculation of relative values.
17. Intensive indicators. Give examples of their calculation.
18. Extensive indicators. Give examples of their calculation.
19. Ratio indicators and their application in health care.
20. Indicators of clarity and method of their calculation.
21. Graphical representation of statistical data. Types of charts.
22. Graphical representation of intensive indicators.
23. Graphical representation of extensive indicators.
24. Dynamic series. Definition, types of dynamic series.
25. Simple and derivative dynamic series. Give examples.
26. Moment and interval time series. Give examples.
27. The levels of dynamic series. Which kind of variables are expressed?
28. The main indicators of the dynamic series.
29. The average values. The use of averages in medicine and health care.
30. Variational series and its main characteristics.
31. Types of variational series and the order of their construction.
32. The procedure for the construction a simple variational series.
33. The procedure for the construction of grouped variational series.
34. Standardization methods used in statistics. Objectives of standardization method.
35. Method of standardization. Direct method of standardization stages.
36. Demographics as a science and role in the study of public health.

37. The objectives and tasks of demography.
38. Medical demography and its main sections.
39. The main sections of demography: Statics and dynamics of the population.
40. Methods of study population.
41. Census of the population. The methodology and basic principles of the census.
42. The types of the age composition of the population. Problems associated with the aging of the population.
43. Dynamics of the population. Types of population movements.
44. The mechanical movement of the population. The importance of migration for practical health care.
45. Types of migration.
46. The health impact of migration
47. Vital statistics: general and specific indicators, calculation method, analysis and evaluation.
48. General and specific demographic indicators.
49. Natural population growth. Dynamics and current trends in Tajikistan.
50. The indicators of natural movement of the population.
51. Infant mortality as a health and social problem, methods of calculation, analysis and evaluation.
52. . The structure of the main causes of infant mortality.
53. Factors affecting infant mortality.
54. Maternal mortality is a medical and social problem. Methods of calculation, analysis and evaluation.
55. Risk factors and causes of maternal mortality.
56. Unsafe abortion as one of the causes of maternal mortality.
57. List the measures to reduce the levels of infant and maternal mortality.
58. Definition and methods of calculation of perinatal mortality. The main causes of perinatal mortality.
59. Definition and methods of calculation of neonatal mortality. The main causes of neonatal mortality.
60. The Crude birth rate and fertility indicators. The impact of medico-social factors on their level and trend.
61. Crude death rate, methods of calculation and analysis.
62. . Factors affecting to the Crude death rate.
63. Morbidity. The importance of the morbidity study for health care.
64. Types of morbidity and their characteristics.
65. Sources of information on morbidity.
66. Methods of studying morbidity.
67. List the main and additional sources of study of morbidity.
68. The terms "appealability" and "visit". Their main differences.
69. Morbidity according to the appealability. Methods of the study and records documentation.
70. Morbidity according to medical examinations: methods of study, records, indicators.
71. Non-communicable disease. The structure of non-infectious diseases.
72. . Infectious/communicable diseases. Prevention of infectious diseases.
73. Hospitals morbidity. Records.
74. The morbidity with the temporary disability. Records.
75. International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health problems (ICD-10).
76. The goals and objectives of the ICD-10.
77. The principles of the use of ICD-10.

78. Prevention and its types.
79. Primary prevention. Give examples.
80. Secondary prevention. Give examples.
81. Tertiary prevention. Give examples.
82. Healthy lifestyle. Complex factors ensuring a healthy lifestyle.
83. Healthy lifestyle, a definition, the ways and means of forming healthy lifestyle.
84. The main objectives of the implementation and goals of the healthy lifestyle program.
85. The methods used to promote a healthy lifestyle.
86. The socially significant diseases and their social and hygienic aspects
87. Drug addiction as a medical and social problem. The main directions of prevention.
88. HIV and AIDS as an important medical and social problem.
89. Tuberculosis as a medical and social problem.
90. Obesity and overweith as medical and social problem.
91. . Malignant neoplasms, as one of the causes of death in the world.
92. Social and hygienic aspects of cardio-vascular diseases.
93. Tobacco use and its impact on the health of non-smokers.
94. The family as the basis of society health.

2 SEMESTR

95. The health care system. Objectives and functions of the health system.
96. Administration structure and management of Health care system in Tajikistan.
97. Tasks and functions of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Tajikistan.
98. The main problems of the health system in transition period to a market economy.
99. The objectives of health care reform in the Republic of Tajikistan.
100. Prerequisites of health care reform in the Republic of Tajikistan.
101. Characteristics of the first stage of health care reform in the Republic of Tajikistan.
102. Characteristics of the second stage of health care reform in the Republic of Tajikistan.
103. Characteristics of the third stage of health care reform in the Republic of Tajikistan.
104. Basic principles of primary health care reform.
105. At what stage of the health care reform was introduced family medicine? Describe the key points of the introduction of family medicine.
106. Characteristics of the fourth stage of health care reform in the Republic of Tajikistan.
107. The Basic Benefit Program to providing health care to the population .
108. The Basic Benefit Program. Preferential groups of population included in the program of state guarantees for medical reasons.
109. The Basic Benefit Program. Preferential groups of population included in the program of state guarantees for social reasons.
110. The role of the family doctor in the health reform process.
111. The medical-labor examination. The purpose and objectives of the labor ability examination.
112. Labor ability. Components of labor ability.
113. Incapacity for work. Types of incapacity for work..
114. Temporary disability. The main causes of temporary disability.
115. The medical advisory commission (MAC), its structure and basic functions.

116. The functions of the medical advisory commission (MAC).
117. The sick-list and its functions.
118. Basic rules for issuing sick-list.
119. The conditions under which the sick-list is not issued for the patients.
120. Categories of doctors who have the right to issue sick list.
121. The categories of doctors who do not have the right to issue sick list.
122. Medical causes of temporary disability.
123. Social causes of temporary disability.
124. Preventive causes of temporary disability.
125. Documents certifying temporary disability. The order of their issuance.
126. Features of issuing the sick-list. Features of issuing the sick-list during pregnancy and childbirth.
127. Features of issuing the sick-list. Features of issuing the sick-list in adopting a newborn child directly from the maternity hospital.
128. Features of issuing the sick-list. The procedure for issuing sick-list due to illness and injury.
129. Features of issuing the sick-list. The procedure for issuing sick-list to care for a sick family member.
130. Features of issuing the sick-list. Features of issuing the sick-list due to abortion.
131. Features of issuing the sick-list. Features of issuing the sick-list due to injuries.
132. Features of issuing the sick-list. Features of issuing the sick-list under quarantine.
133. Features of issuing the sick-list. Features of issuing the sick-list for prosthetics.
134. Features of issuing the sick-list. Features of issuing the sick-list for alcohol and drug intoxication.
135. Rules for issuing sick list under the employment leave and leave without pay.
136. The concept of permanent disability.
137. Organization of permanent disability examination.
138. Disabilities (invalidity) as an indicator of population health.
139. Characteristics of invalidity groups.
140. The establishment of invalidity depending on the degree of disability.
141. The State Service of Medical and Social Expertise. The structure and its basic functions.
142. The organizational structure of inpatient (stationer) care.
143. Types of hospitals depending on the profile, the volume of activity, the organization system.
144. Structure and function of hospitals.
145. Key indicators for hospital activity evaluation.
146. General principles of organization of hospital care to the urban population.
147. Hospital, functions, structure. Key indicators for hospital activity evaluation.
148. The organizational structure of the Primary Health Care. The main functions of PHC.
149. Institutions providing primary health care to the urban population.
150. City health center. Analysis of the city health center activities.
151. Health Centre as a division of a medical organization: structure, main tasks.
152. Family-territorial principle of Health centers activity.

153. List the main responsibilities and competences of the family doctor.
154. Organization of the family doctor's work, its main task.
155. The role of the family doctor in the health reform process.
156. Primary Health Care. Organization of preventive work with the population. Types of prevention in family doctor activity.
157. Key indicators for Health centers activity evaluation.
158. Clinical examination as part of the preventive work. Health groups.
159. Dispensary, its structure and functions. The main types of dispensary.
160. Dispensary method in Health center's activity. Clinical examination healthy and sick population groups.
161. Reporting and accounting documentation of dispensers.
162. Organization of an ambulance care, functions, features of work.
163. Features of the organization of medical care for the rural population.
164. The first stage of health care to the rural population.
165. The second stage of care to the rural population.
166. The third stage of medical care for the rural population.
167. Central Rayon Hospital. The structure, functions and performance indicators of Central Rayon Hospital.
168. The structure, functions and performance indicators of the Regional hospital.
169. Rural Health Center. The structure and function.
170. Health House, the main functions and its regular standard.
171. Prevention undertaken in the first stage of health care to the rural population.
172. Reproductive health. The importance of protection reproductive health.
173. The main elements of maternal health protection in the workplace.
174. The main elements of maternal and child health protection.
175. Organization of health care for women of childbearing age.
176. Key documents for the legal and regulatory framework in the field of maternal and child health.
177. Organization of prenatal and postnatal care for women at Primary health care institutions.
178. The main aims of prenatal care.
179. Quality Indicators of obstetric care at Primary health care institutions.
180. Family planning and contraception use.
181. Reproductive health center, structure and function.
182. Organization of hospital care to women in delivery.
183. Maternity hospital. Structure and function of the maternity hospital.
184. Performance indicator of maternity hospital
185. Organization of care for a newborn baby.
186. Organization of medical care for children of school and preschool age.
187. Features of the organization of health care to the workers to industrial enterprises.
188. Medical Sanitary Unit. Its structure and organization of work.
189. Main tasks and function of Medical Sanitary Unit..

190. Clinical examinations of industrial workers. Contingents of workers who is a subject to clinical examination.
191. Performance indicators of the Medical Sanitary Unit.
192. The shop floor catchment area, the content of the work of the shop floor doctor.
193. The structure and functions of Sanitary-epidemiological service.
194. The work of shop floor doctors for the prevention of occupational injuries.
195. Center of State Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance (CSES), its structure and functions.
196. The main sections of the reporting of the Center of State Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance
197. Current sanitary surveillance.
198. Prevention sanitary surveillance.

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