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THE MAIN PROBLEMS OF CHILDREN'S MEDICINE IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN (STATE AND COMMERCIAL)

The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the healthcare sector as a whole, as a state institution, are currently at the stage of active institutional transformations, the development of human resources at all levels of the industry and the provision of high-tech medical care, the purpose of which is to improve the efficiency, accessibility and effectiveness of the system of medical care, in the priority development of primary health care to the population, ensuring improvement of the health status of the population. This is reflected in the Message of President N.A.Nazarbayev to the people of Kazakhstan "New Kazakhstan in a new world", the Strategy "Kazakhstan-2030", in which the Head of State indicated the direction of reforms in the industry to improve the quality of medical services and the development of a high-tech healthcare system.

Key words: medicine, responsibility, healthcare, education, parents, ethics, , educational responsibilities, vaccination, children, standard, doctors, trend, teenagers.

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Қазақстан Республикасындағы балалар медицинасының негізгі проблемалары (мемлекеттік және коммерциялық)

Қазақстан Республикасы Денсаулық сақтау министрлігі және тұтастай алғанда, мемлекеттік институт ретінде денсаулық сақтау секторы бүгінде белсенді институционалдық қайта құру, саланың барлық деңгейлерінде кадрлық әлеуетті дамыту және мақсаты медициналық көмек көрсету жүйесінің тиімділігін, қолжетімділігі мен нәтижелілігін сапалы арттыру болып табылатын жоғары технологиялық медициналық көмек көрсету сатысында, халықтың денсаулық жағдайын жақсартуды қамтамасыз ететін халыққа бастапқы медициналық-санитариялық көмекті басым дамытуда. Бұл Елбасы Н.Ә.Назарбаевтың "Жаңа әлемдегі жаңа Қазақстан" атты Қазақстан халқына Жолдауында, "Қазақстан-2030" стратегиясында көрініс тапты, онда Мемлекет басшысы саладағы реформалардың медициналық қызмет көрсету сапасын жақсартуға және денсаулық сақтаудың жоғары технологиялық жүйесін дамытуға бағытталғанын атап өтті.

Түйін сөздер: медицина, жауапкершілік, денсаулық сақтау, тәрбие, ата-аналар, этика, білім беру міндеттері, вакцинация, балалар, стандарт, дәрігерлер, тренд, жасөспірімдер.

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Основные проблемы детской медицины в Республике Казахстан (государственная и коммерческая)

Министерство здравоохранения Республики Казахстан и в целом сектор здравоохранения, как государственный институт, сегодня находятся в стадии активных институциональных преобразований, развития кадрового потенциала на всех уровнях отрасли и оказания высокотехнологичной медицинской помощи, целью которых являются качественное повышение эффективности, доступности и результативности системы оказания медицинской помощи, в приоритетном развитии первичной медико-санитарной помощи населению, обеспечивающей улучшение состояния здоровья населения. Это отражено в Послании первого Президента Н.А.Назарбаева народу Казахстана «Новый Казахстан в новом мире», Стратегии «Казakhstan-2030»,

в которой Глава государства указал направление реформ в отрасли на улучшение качества медицинских услуг и развитие высокотехнологичной системы здравоохранения.

Ключевые слова: медицина, ответственность, здравоохранения, воспитание, родители, этика, образовательные обязанности, вакцинация, дети, стандарт, врачи, тренд, подростки.

Introduction. Currently, the development of healthcare is entering a stage of institutional transformation, the development of human resources, and the provision of high-quality medical services. The priority is the prevention of diseases and the formation of a healthy lifestyle, which is reflected in the Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On the health of the people and the healthcare system".

Improving the socio-economic development of society has allowed the industry to set fundamentally new tasks aimed at creating an affordable and effective healthcare system.

The integration of the Kazakh economy into the world economy, the scale and nature of the activities of the system of social institutions, including the health system, requires a new approach to the organization of management. Its practical implementation, as well as new institutional conditions for the functioning of the healthcare system, require the development of the healthcare system based on the development of new ideas, legal norms, regulatory procedures and mechanisms implementing them, and, in general, qualitative systemic transformations of the healthcare sector in Kazakhstan.

The main part. Medicine in Kazakhstan, as in any other country, is designed to protect the health and well-being of citizens of Kazakhstan. The healthcare system of Kazakhstan is currently at the stage of transition to market relations.

Children and adolescents are one of the vulnerable parts of society in relation to the main behavioral risk factors. It requires a detailed analysis of the incidence of mental and behavioral disorders in schoolchildren in order to take adequate measures at the state level. It is necessary to actively involve parents, teachers, healthcare and psychology specialists, and the public in the implementation of all joint activities.

The unfavorable shifts in the health status of children and adolescents observed in recent years cause great social and economic

damage to the State.

It is known that risk factors contributing to the emergence and development of all chronic diseases begin to form in childhood and adolescence. "The main problem is the underfunding of healthcare." Mikhail Gribov, CEO of Siemens Healthneers, also noted that "the level of healthcare financing should be increased. 3-4% is not enough for Kazakhstan."

Rector of the Kazakh National Medical University Talgat Nurgozhin noted that "it's time for our state to decide: we are a socially oriented state or we will let medicine go into commerce." Speaking about health problems, he asked the question "Will the state cover the costs of new technologies?". After all, for this, again, funding should increase. And he noted that "medical education should be standard everywhere. There should be no Kazakh medical education. There should be a single standard, as in the whole world, so that doctors can receive the education that they receive all over the world."

Semey is a center of higher medical technologies. The State Medical Academy is a forge of personnel not only specialists in the field of medicine, but also the training of researchers.

Already, many countries are facing a shortage of qualified medical personnel. And both developing and rich countries. There are not enough doctors in India, Canada, and Germany. In 10 years, the shortage of medical staff worldwide will be about 15 million people. The fifth trend is that everyone is dissatisfied with the healthcare system. In no country in the world, whether it is the superpower of the United States or prosperous Singapore, there is no one hundred percent approval of the local health system. So Kazakhstan is not unique in this either. As the president of the Academy of Preventive Medicine Almaz Sharman admitted, from his point of view, Singapore's healthcare system is the most advanced today. And at the same time, the Deputy Minister of Health of this country told him that they had reached 70%

satisfaction. "This means that 30% of people are dissatisfied with this unsurpassed system," Sharman stated. Kazakhstan's own health problems are added to all these global trends in our country.

The number of cases of refusal of vaccination is growing worldwide. In the Republic of Kazakhstan, numerous studies are devoted to the epidemiology of the spread of vaccine-controlled infections, medical aspects of immunization, the study of immunological status, complications of vaccination. The issues of awareness of the population of Kazakhstan about vaccination and refusal from it have not been studied enough, which was the reason for studying this problem. The purpose of the study is to study the attitude to vaccination of the population and the main risk factors for refusal of vaccination of children living in Families and rural areas of the East Kazakhstan region. A single-stage cross-sectional study was conducted in the Centers of primary medical and social assistance to the population of Semey and the polyclinic of the Abai district of the East Kazakhstan region. The study period is from April 7, 2015 to May 31, 2015. The inclusion criteria are conditionally healthy children under 3 years old. 1,184 respondent mothers were surveyed, their average age was 27.2 years. Kazakhs (805), Russians (307) prevailed, there were 72 representatives of other nationalities. The majority (43.7%) of mothers had specialized secondary education, 30.5% higher education, 1.4% incomplete higher education, 21.6% secondary education, and 2.8% graduated only from primary

school. The results of the study showed that families who refused to vaccinate children have a negative attitude to vaccination in general, but are satisfied with the work of the vaccination office. Urban full families with girls with sufficient income refuse vaccination more often. Respondents believe that the information about vaccination received from a medical professional contains excessive information about complications and insufficient information about measures for the deterioration of the child's health after vaccination.

Conclusions. The health and lifestyle of children and adolescents in the Republic of Kazakhstan are alarming and require increased attention of all interested ministries, departments and the public. In Kazakhstan, there is a problem of children with deviant behavior, the number of which has a clear tendency to increase. It requires a detailed analysis of the incidence of mental and behavioral disorders in schoolchildren in order to take adequate measures at the state level. The imperfection of the legislative framework, the lack of programs aimed at such children, the lack of education in this area of parents and teachers dictates the need to create, through the joint efforts of specialists of the education system, health, social and legal services, a package of documents to solve the problems of children with deviant behavior. It is necessary to actively involve parents, teachers, healthcare and psychology specialists, and the public in the implementation of all joint activities.

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