**№ Стом – 16 Ин**

**Federal state budgetary educational institution higher education institution**
**NORTH OSSETIAN STATE MEDICAL ACADEMY**
**of the Ministry of health of the Russian Federation**

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**Department of Public Health, Healthcare and socio-economic sciences**

**Questions for module lesson 1**

**Faculty of Dentistry**

1. Statistics. Medical statistics. Definition.
2. What are the sections and contents of medical statistics?
3. Tasks of medical statistics.
4. The role of statistics in medicine and healthcare.
5. Statistical population.
6. Types of statistical population.
7. General and sample population. Probability theory and the law of large numbers.
8. Absolute numbers and relative values, and their meaning.
9. Types of relative values.
10. Method for calculating relative values.
11. Give the definition of an intensive indicator. The method of calculation. Examples.
12. Give the definition of the extensive indicator. The method of calculation. Examples.
13. Give the definition of the indicator visualization. The method of calculation. Examples.
14. Give the definition of the ratio. The method of calculation. Examples.
15. Dynamic series. Definition.
16. What are the levels of a dynamic series and what are their values?
17. Which dynamic series is called simple?
18. Which dynamic series is called a derivative?
19. What are the main indicators of the dynamic series.
20. Methods of alignment of dynamic series.
21. Graphic image. Definition and application.
22. Main types of graphic images.
23. What are the rules for building graphic images?
24. What are graphic images used for?
25. Name the main types of planar diagrams.
26. In what cases is a particular type of diagram, cartogram, or cartogram used?
27. When are radial charts applied?
28. Intensive indicator and ways to graphically display it.
29. Extensive indicator and methods of its graphic representation.
30. Variational series. Characteristics of the variation series.
31. Variational series. Construction of a variation series.
32. Types and forms of the variation series.
33. Stages of constructing a grouped variation series.
34. Average. Their application in the practical work of a doctor.
35. Average. Types of average values.

36. Average. Properties of the arithmetic mean.
37. Average. Requirements for average values.
38. Criteria for attribute diversity.
39. Coefficient of variation.
40. Arithmetic mean, methods of determining it.
41. Calculation of the standard deviation, methods of determination.
42. The three Sigma rule.
43. Mean square deviation. Method of calculation.
44. The definition of "authenticity." Criteria for the concept of reliability.
45. Determination of the average error of the average value (representation error) - m.
46. Determination of the average relative error (representation error) - m.
47. Determination of confidence limits of the arithmetic mean in the General population.
48. Determining the confidence limits of a relative value in General sets.
49. Determination of the reliability of the difference in average values by the criterion t.
50. Determination of the reliability of the difference in relative values by the criterion t.
51. The concept of the probability of an error-free forecast (P) and the reliability criteria (t).
52. Methods for determining reliability.
53. Evaluate the reliability of the study results.
54. Practical application of the assessment of the reliability of research results.
55. The concept of the probability of an error-free forecast (p) and the reliability criteria (t).
56. Determination of the average error of the average value (representation error) - m.
57. Determination of the average relative error (representation error) - m.
58. Determination of confidence limits of the arithmetic mean in the General population.
59. «Correlation». Definition.
60. Types of connection between phenomena and signs.
61. Correlation coefficient and methods for calculating it.
62. Determining the nature and strength of the relationship by the correlation coefficient.
63. Assessment of the reliability of the correlation coefficient and the degree of error-free prediction.
64. The definition of the error of the correlation coefficient.
65. Order of determining the rank correlation coefficient.
66. Procedure for determining the correlation coefficient using the Pearson method.
67. Applying the rank correlation coefficient.
68. The use of the correlation coefficient by the method of squares.
69. «Correlation». Definition.
70. Types of connection between phenomena and signs.
71. Correlation coefficient and methods for calculating it.
72. Determining the nature and strength of the relationship by the correlation coefficient.
73. Standardization. Definition.
74. The essence of standardization.
75. Methods of standardization.
76. Stages of the direct standardization method.
77. Indirect method of standardization.
78. Reverse method of standardization.
79. Standardized indicators.
80. Purpose of the standardization method.
81. Standardization. Definition.

82. The essence of standardization.
83. Methods of standardization.
84. Stages of the direct standardization method.
85. Indirect method of standardization.
86. Stages of statistical research.
87. The first stage of statistical research, its content.
88. The second stage of statistical research, its content.
89. The third stage of statistical research, its content.
90. The fourth and fifth stage of statistical research, its content.
91. Main errors of statistical analysis and their characteristics.
92. Demography. Static population figures of the population census.
93. Age-sex composition of the population and its importance for health care.
94. Factors affecting the gender structure of the population. Indicators.
95. Population movement. The role of doctors in registering and analyzing the natural movement of the population.
96. Indicators of natural population movement.
97. Birth rate: definition, levels, regulation.
98. Mortality: definition, levels, causes, ways to reduce.
99. Infant mortality: definition, levels, causes, ways to reduce.
100. Average life expectancy.
101. "Aging" of the population.
102. Demographics (definition, meaning for health authorities and institutions). Medical demographics (definition).
103. What are the main areas of population research?
104. Mechanical movement of the population.
105. The natural movement of the population and its characteristics.
106. Age types of the population and their characteristics. Examples.
107. The role of doctors in registering the natural movement of the population.
108. Special indicators of natural population movement. The method of calculation.
109. Age-related mortality.
110. Child mortality.
111. General indicators of natural population movement. The method of calculation. Estimated levels.
112. Perinatal mortality.
113. Population mortality and its causes.
114. Define the concepts of "proper morbidity", "morbidity" and "pathological lesions". Examples.
115. Nomenclature and classification of diseases.
116. Methods and sources for studying morbidity.
117. General morbidity and methods of its study. Characteristic.
118. Infectious (epidemic) morbidity. Methods of study.
119. Non-epidemic incidence. Methods of study.
120. Morbidity with temporary disability. Characteristic. Methods of study.
121. Indicators of morbidity with temporary disability. Study of morbidity with temporary disability according to personal records.
122. Hospitalization incidence. Characteristic. Methods of study.
123. Morbidity that is detected actively during the periodic and other mass and medical examinations.

124.Significance of individual methods for studying morbidity.
125.Morbidity studied on the basis of data on registration of causes of death.
126. Unity of principles for providing medical and preventive care to urban and rural populations. Features of the organization of rural medical care. Rural medical area: definition, structure and content of the work.
127.Stages of providing medical and preventive care to the rural population and the main organizations. Central district hospital. Regional hospital. Structure and organization and content of the work.
128.The basic principles for the provision of outpatient care. Municipal polyclinic. Structure, tasks. Statistical analysis of GP activities.
129.Basic principles of providing outpatient care to the population.
130.The main tasks of the city polyclinic.
131.The main tasks of the registry.
132.The main functions of the district therapist.
133.Organizational structure of the children's city polyclinic.
134.The main functions of the children's district pediatrician.
135.Office of a healthy child.
136.Rural medical area, structure, content of the work.
137.FAP, organization of work.
138.Rural district hospital, main tasks.
139.Central district hospital: structure, organization of work.
140.Regional hospital: structure, organization of work.

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**Questions for module lesson 2**

**Faculty of Dentistry**

1. Indicators of hospital activity.
2. Analysis of hospital performance indicators.
3. Performance indicators of the city polyclinic.
4. Analysis of indicators of activity of the city clinic.
5. Organization of work of women's consultation, its structure.
6. The main sections of the work of the district obstetrician-gynecologist (clinical examination of pregnant women
and maternity hospitals).
7. The main sections of the work of the district obstetrician-gynecologist (gynecological care).
8. Organization of obstetric and gynecological care in industrial enterprises, in rural areas.
9. Organization of obstetric and gynecological care for girls and adolescent girls.
10. Indicators of women's consultation.
11. Indicators of the timeliness of taking pregnant women under the supervision of the LCD (early admission, late admission, continuity of observation of a pregnant woman).
12. Indicators of the frequency of errors in determining delivery dates (percentage of women who gave birth 15 days or more before the due date, percentage of women who gave birth 15 days or more later than the due date).
13. The proportion of pregnant women who were examined by specialists.
14. Frequency of pregnancy complications. Frequency of abortions. Frequency of use of contraceptive methods.
15. Structure of pregnancy outcomes.
16. Quality of obstetric care LCD.
17. Organization of inpatient obstetric and gynecological care, its structure.
18. Indicators of inpatient obstetric and gynecological care.
19. Patrimonial certificate.
20. Ability to work. Main criteria for working capacity.
21. Temporary disability. Types of temporary disability.
22. Functions of the attending physician during the examination of temporary disability.
23. Medical commission. The organization of its work, the task.
24. Disability sheet, basic functions. Methods for issuing a disability certificate.
25. List the category of citizens who are entitled to receive a disability certificate.
26. List the category of citizens who do not have the right to receive a disability certificate.
27. Procedure for issuing a disability certificate for diseases, injuries, and poisonings.
28. Procedure for issuing a certificate of disability to care for a sick family member.
29. Procedure for issuing a certificate of disability for pregnancy and childbirth.

30. Procedure for issuing a certificate of disability for the period of Spa treatment, prosthetics.
31. Give the definition of medico-social examination. The order of the direction of citizens for medico-social examination. .
32. General principles for ensuring the sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population (measures taken to ensure it).
33. General principles of consumer protection in the consumer market.
34. Organizational and functional structure of Rospotrebnadzor.
35. Main activities and tasks of the Rospotrebnadzor Department.
36. Organization of social and hygienic monitoring. What indicators are used for this purpose?
37. The main tasks of the centers of hygiene and epidemiology of the subjects of the Russian Federation.
38. Mandatory medical insurance, definition, purpose, characteristics.
39. Basic principles of medical insurance (MHI, VMI, object of medical insurance).
40. Comparative analysis of the main distinctive features of VMI and MMI.
41. Medical insurance organizations in the medical insurance system.
42. Medical institutions in the health insurance system.
43. Licensing and accreditation of medical institutions.
44. Financial resources of the state MHI system.
45. The role of insurance companies in the financing of compulsory medical insurance.
46. Basic principles of health planning in Russia.
47. Types of planning (by level, time factor).
48. Planning methods and their characteristics.
49. Analytical method and its characteristics.
50. Health standards (characteristics, basic rules).
51. Main sections of the health plan.
52. Prerequisites for the emergence of marketing in health care.
53. Marketing, definition, content.
54. Types of marketing.
55. Medical marketing, healthcare marketing and their content.
56. The main prerequisites for implementing marketing in healthcare.
57. Marketing research. The main elements of marketing: need, motive.
58. The main elements of marketing: need, request.
59. Product (or service), definition, characteristic.
60. Medical service, definition, General properties, medical and social properties.
61. Medical service and its main features.
62. The market in the field of medical services and its main features.
63. The main elements of marketing: exchange, transaction and their terms.
64. The main elements of marketing: demand, supply.
65. Basic conceptual approaches for conducting marketing activities.
66. Market: definition, characteristics, main elements of the healthcare market.
67. Competition, definition, characteristics.
68. The main differences between commercial and non-commercial marketing.
69. Types of marketing in healthcare.
70. Stages of marketing management in healthcare.
71. Market segmentation, main criteria.
72. Market segmentation by major patient groups.
73. Development of a marketing package and its elements.

74. Management, goal, characteristic.
75. Management in healthcare, definition, goal, tasks, object.
76. General and functional management.
77. The main functions of managing the health economy.
78. Subjects and objects of management.
79. Main features of health care management.
80. Management technology, organizational structure, management mechanism.
81. Management principle.
82. Power and responsibility.
83. Management style.
84. Management method.
85. Levels of the management system in a medical facility.
86. Management cycle and its stages.
87. Requirements for the management solution.
88. The major functions of management.
89. Basic principles and functions of management information system in health care.
90. The basic principles of scientific organization of labor

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