

## ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №

Тема:

*Система здравоохранения в Республике Беларусь*

### HEALTH CARE SYSTEM IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

*1. Read and remember the following words and phrases:*

амбулаторное лечение	outpatient treatment
бесплатный	free of charge
больничный лист	sickness certificate / sick-leave
быть связанным (с чем-л.); иметь дело	to be concerned <i>with</i>
возглавлять	to supervise / to head
высокотехнологичный	high-tech
гарантировать	to ensure / to guarantee
достижение	achievement
заболеваемость	morbidity (rate)
здравоохранение	health care / health protection / health service
иметь право на	to have a right <i>to</i>
иметь целью, быть направленным на	to be aimed <i>at</i>
медицинский осмотр	health check
медицинское наблюдение	medical observation
медработники	health workers
направлять в больницу	to direct / to refer <i>to</i> hospital
оказывать медицинскую помощь	to render medical service / care / aid
обеспечивать	to provide ( <i>with</i> )
применять	to apply
получить лечение	to receive treatment
продолжительность жизни	life-span / life expectancy
профилактика, предотвращение заболеваний	prevention / prophylaxis of diseases
реализовать право на	to exercise a right <i>to</i>
рождаемость	birth rate
санаторно-курортное лечение	health resort treatment
санитарное просвещение	health education
смертность	mortality (rate) / death rate
стационарное лечение	inpatient treatment
скорая неотложная помощь	emergency ambulance service
уделять внимание	to pay attention <i>to</i>
укрепление здоровья населения	health promotion
участковый врач	district doctor
ходить по вызовам, быть на связи (в случае необходимости экстренной помощи)	to be on call



### ***Medical institutions – учреждения здравоохранения:***

амбулатория	ambulatory
аптека	chemist's (shop) / pharmacy / drugstore (Am)
больница скорой медицинской помощи	emergency hospital
диспансер	dispensary
дом инвалидов	nursing home / home for the disabled
дом отдыха	rest home
дом престарелых	home for the aged / home for old people
женская консультация	maternity consultation (center)
клиника	clinic
курорт	health resort
медицинская лаборатория	medical laboratory
поликлиника	out-patient hospital / polyclinic
родильный дом	maternity hospital
санаторий	sanatorium
фельдшерско-акушерский пункт	feldsher-midwife station
центр здоровья	health centre

### ***Hospital Departments – отделения больницы:***

внедрять в	to implement <i>into</i>
высококвалифицированная медицинская помощь	highly qualified medical care
декретный отпуск	maternity leave
записаться на прием к (врачу)	to make an appointment <i>with</i> (a doctor)
зубопротезная помощь	dental orthopedic service
лечебно-диагностическая помощь	medical diagnostic services
платные медицинские услуги	paid medical services
получить лекарство по рецепту	to have a prescription filled
повторно получить лекарства по рецепту	to refill a prescription
пособие	allowance
продлить больничный	to extend a sick-leave
проходить профилактический осмотр	to be followed up
путевка в санаторий	health resort voucher
разрабатывать	to elaborate
реабилитационная помощь	rehabilitation treatment
состоять на учете в	to be registered in
усовершенствовать медицинское оборудование	to update medical equipment

гинекология	obstetrics and gynaecology
дерматология	dermatology (department)
кардиология	cardiology (department)
неврологическое отделение	neurology (department)
отделение интенсивной терапии	intensive care unit
отделение экстренной медицинской помощи	emergency room
рентгенологическое отделение	radiology (department)
терапия	medical / therapeutics department
травматология	traumatology (department)
хирургия	surgery /surgical department

## II. Find pairs of synonyms. Translate them into Russian:

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. health care         | A. to head            |
| 2. to ensure           | B. death rate         |
| 3. to supervise        | C. life expectancy    |
| 4. prevention          | D. to refer           |
| 5. life-span           | E. health service     |
| 6. to direct           | F. hospital treatment |
| 7. mortality           | G. prophylaxis        |
| 8. inpatient treatment | H. to guarantee       |

## III. Read and translate the text:

### text vocabulary

anaesthetic apparatus – наркозный аппарат

antenatal care – дородовое наблюдение

artificial knee joints – искусственные коленные суставы

designated hospital – назначенная больница

emergency condition – критическое состояние

HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) – ВИЧ (вирус иммунодефицита человека)

maternity and childhood protection – охрана материнства и детства

nursing staff – средний медперсонал

obstetric care – акушерская помощь

recreation – рекреация, отдых

sickness certification – выдача больничного листа

specialties – медицинские специальности

TB (tuberculosis) – туберкулез

to be in line with international standards – отвечать международным стандартам

to do research (into) – проводить научные исследования (в какой-то области)

## HEALTH CARE SYSTEM IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

### 1. Priorities of the state health care policy

Health care in Belarus is supervised by the Ministry of Health. All citizens in Belarus have the right to free health care in state-funded institutions. The private health care sector amounts to about 7.0%.

The primary aim of the state health care policy of the Republic of Belarus is to create conditions for every person to exercise his/her right to health protection.

The prevention of diseases and extension of the life-span are the major principles of our health service. The life-expectancy of Belarusian people averaged 66.6 years for men and 76.6 years for women. The mortality rate was 13.3 per 1,000 people.

The most distinctive feature of health care system in Belarus is the attention paid to prophylaxis. One of the main tasks in the fight against various diseases is the early detection of the first signs of disease.

Special attention is paid to the maternity and childhood protection. Free medical observation at the health care institutions, inpatient treatment during and after childbirth, as well as medical care and observation of the newborns are guaranteed to each pregnant woman.

## 2. Structure of the health care system

About 46,760 health workers with higher education and 112,992 nursing staff provided medical services to the citizens in hospitals, polyclinics and other medical institutions.

The **primary medical care** in Belarus is provided by polyclinics. Belarus has 511 outpatient clinics, 372 of which are rural polyclinics. The polyclinic provides routine health checks, health education, immunization, sickness certification, home visits, antenatal and obstetric care. Most standard polyclinics have a range of specialists, which includes cardiologists, gastroenterologists and oncologists. Polyclinics have their own laboratories, X-ray, physiotherapy and surgical departments. There are polyclinics for the adult population of a given area and polyclinics for children. Ambulant patients are seen at the polyclinic by district doctors. Patients who are seriously ill are visited by their district doctor at home. District doctors are on call part of their working day.

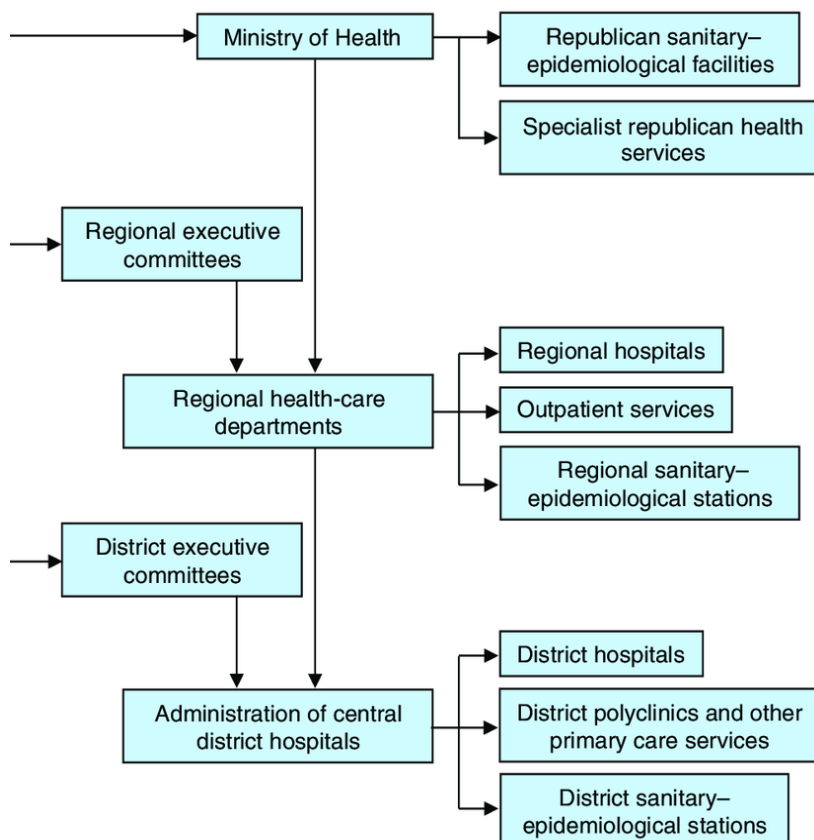
The **emergency ambulance service** operates day and night and is free of charge. In case of an emergency condition one has to dial 103 for a doctor to come. The ambulances are equipped with diagnostic, respiratory, and anaesthetic apparatus, as well as blood transfusion and other devices, which enable the doctor to give emergency surgical and medical treatment.



**Secondary care** is organized on a territorial basis, with a designated hospital serving each district and region. The country has 834 hospitals providing over 125,000 beds. District hospitals provide common services, such as general medicine and surgery, obstetrics and a wide range of specialties.

More complex cases can be referred to the regional hospital where a fuller range of specialties are offered.

**Health resort treatment** is a part of a medical rehabilitation system. There are over 100 health resorts in the country. They specialize in different spheres and provide the whole range of modern physiatrists' services. Annually over 1.3 million persons visit for



recreation and medical treatment. Every year Belarusian health resorts and rehabilitation centers offer their services to over 170 thousand foreigners, with 95 percent of them being from Russia and the Baltic States.

### **3. Fields of medical research**

Belarus has many national research and practical centers, each representing a complex of multifunctional departments. There are now 16 specialized centers in Belarus for the treatment of particular diseases: “Cardiology”, “Mother and Child”, “Pediatric Oncology and Hematology”, “Radiation Medicine and Human Ecology”, and others. They provide a close link between research and practice.

As for scientific problems, medical research is concerned with the prevention and treatment of cardiovascular, and oncological diseases, as well as HIV and TB. Medical scientists are doing research into the problems of Neurosurgery, Traumatology, Cardiac Surgery, Otorhinolaryngology and the development of artificial knee joints. Transplantology develops successfully as well. High-tech methods and technology for rendering medical care, applied in our country, are in line with international standards.

***IV. Agree or disagree with the statements using the following phrases: Yes, I agree that ... / It is true that ... / Yes, I think that ... Or: I don't think that is correct ... / I can't agree with the fact that ... / No, I don't think you are right ... .***

1. Prevention of diseases is the main principle of health care in our country. 2. There are some private clinics in Belarus which are not financed by the state. 3. Large industrial enterprises do not provide medical care for the workers. 4. Periodic screening is restricted only to TB patients and does not involve patients with hypertension, coronary heart diseases, and diseases of the gastrointestinal tract. 5. The primary medical care is provided by hospitals. 6. Most hospitals have the following major departments: surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics and therapeutics department. 6. The average length of stay of a patient in a hospital is 15 days. 7. Health resorts provide the whole range of modern psychiatrists' services.

***V. Answer the following questions.***

Is health care in Belarus free of charge?

What is the primary aim of the state health care policy of the Republic of Belarus?

Special attention is paid to the maternity and childhood protection, isn't it?

What is the characteristic feature of health care in our country?

What are the major principles of our health service?

What is the life-span (mortality rate, birth rate) of Belarusian people?

Where may a sick person receive treatment?

How many hospitals (polyclinics) are there in the Republic of Belarus?

Where is the primary medical care provided?

What do you know about the work of a district doctor?

What do people do in case of an emergency condition?

How is secondary care organized in the Republic?

What is the role of health resort treatment in the health care system?

Are there any specialized health centers in Belarus?

What are the main problems facing medical science in our country?

Into what problems are scientists doing research?

***VI. Speak about Health Care System in Belarus using the following plan:***

1. Main principles of Belarusian health care system.

2. The primary medical care.

3. The secondary medical care.

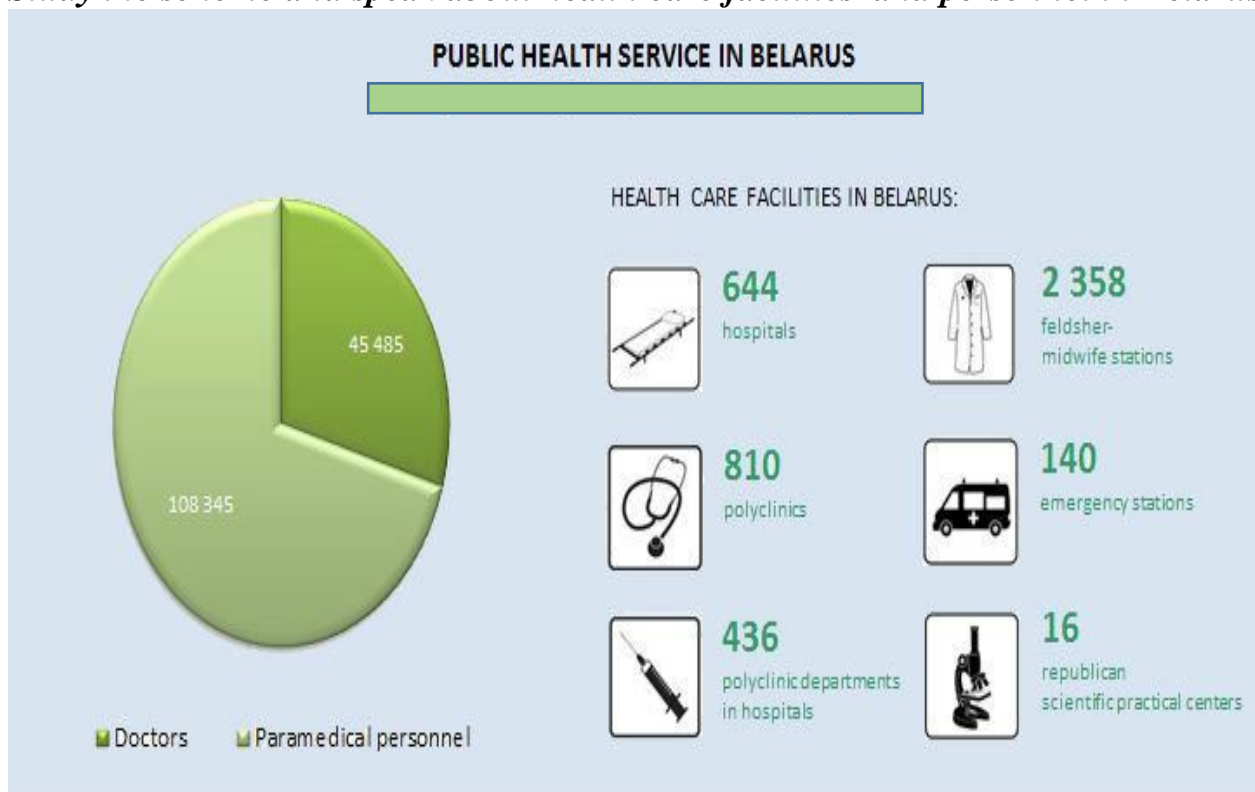


4. Health resort treatment.
5. Research and practical centers.
6. Fields of medical research.

**Домашнее задание:**

**[10], с.81 упр.12:**

**Study the scheme and speak about health care facilities and personnel in Belarus:**



**Make a presentation on “Achievements of the health care system of the Republic of Belarus”**