

**FEDERAL STATE BUDGET EDUCATIONAL
HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION
"ROSTOV STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY"
MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

FACULTY OF TREATMENT AND PREVENTION

Appraisal Fund
in the discipline "Health Economics"

Specialty 05/31/01 General Medicine

1. **Interim certification form:**test
2. **Type of intermediate certification:**interview

3. **List of competencies formed by the discipline or in the formation of which the discipline participates:**

general cultural (OK)

| |
|--|
| Code and name of universal competence |
| OK-5: Readiness for self-development, self-realization, self-education, use of creative potential. |

general professional (GPC)

| |
|--|
| Code and name of universal competence |
| OPK-3: Able to use the basics of economic and legal knowledge in professional activities |

1. Stages of developing competencies in process of mastering the discipline

| Sections of the discipline | Codes of formed competencies | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------|
| | OK-5 | OPK-3 |
| Semester 11 | | |
| Section 1 | + | + |
| Section 2 | + | + |
| Section 3 | + | + |

2. Types of assessment materials in accordance with the competencies being developed

| Name achievement indicator (ID) competence | Types of assessment materials | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Current certification | Interim certification |
| OK-5 | Presentation Oral survey Tests | Final questions for interviews |
| OPK-3 | Presentation Situational tasks | Final questions for interviews |

3. Current control

| Types and forms of control from RPD disciplines | number of exemplary (typical) tasks for 1 competency |
|---|--|
| Tests | 10 questions |
| Situational tasks | 3 tasks with standard answers |
| Oral survey, interview | test questions on the topics of the section |
| Presentation | Themes |

OK-5

Oral survey

List of typical questions for oral questioning:

1. What does health economics cover within its scope of study?
2. What is the place of health care economics among other economic disciplines?
3. Theoretical foundations of health economics: definition, types, goals and research objectives.
4. What are fixed and variable costs in healthcare.
5. Describe internal and external costs in healthcare.
6. Define the market. Name the characteristic features of the healthcare market.
7. Demand, supply and formation of equilibrium prices in the medical market services.
8. Entrepreneurship, its forms and legal framework in healthcare.
9. Business plan of a medical organization.
10. Product cost and ways to reduce it in healthcare.
11. Determination of medical, social and economic effectiveness in healthcare.
12. Methods for studying the effectiveness of healthcare.
13. Methodology for conducting economic analysis.
14. Characteristics of compulsory medical insurance.
15. Characteristics of VHI.
16. Graph of the demand curve for medical services.
17. Structure and features of the market in healthcare.

OK-5

Test control

1. Health economics answers the following questions:
 - A) what, why, why to produce;
 - B) what, how, for whom to produce;
 - C) how, what, with whom to produce;
 - D) what, how, why to produce;
 - E) there is no correct answer.
2. An economy is effective if it achieves:
 - A) full employment;
 - B) full use of production resources;
 - C) either full employment or full use of remaining resources;
 - D) both full employment and full use of other productive resources;
 - E) all of the above are incorrect
3. What does not apply to the types of economic products in healthcare:
 - a) products;
 - b) goods;
 - c) services;
 - G) entrepreneurship.**
4. Resources are not:
 - A) Food; b) minerals;**
 - c) skilled labor; d) laboratory equipment.

5. In health economics, efficiency is characterized as:
- a) the optimal amount of resources;
 - b) the amount of resources used in production; **V)** quantity of product per unit of resource;
 - d) the quantity of product as a result of production.

6. Money does not serve the function of:

- a) measures of value;
- b) means of exchange;
- c) means of payment;
- d) means of accumulation;
- d)** means of production.

7. Demand in health care economics means:

- a) a set of goods that manufacturers offer for sale at an appropriate price;
- b) a set of goods that people want to have regardless of whether they can buy them or not;
- V)** a set of goods that consumers are willing to buy at an appropriate price; d) a set of goods for which buyers have the means to purchase.

8. Supply in health economics means:

- a) the entire set of goods purchased;
- b) the entire set of goods sold;
- V)** a set of goods that sellers are willing to sell at an appropriate price; d) a set of goods that entrepreneurs are willing to produce regardless of price.

9. The demand elasticity coefficient is equal to:

- a) the ratio of the volume of demand to the price;
- b)** the relationship between changes in demand and price changes; c) the ratio of price to quantity demanded;
- d) the ratio of price changes to changes in demand; e) the product of the volume of demand and the change in price.

10. The supply elasticity coefficient is equal to:

- a) the ratio of supply volume to price; b) the ratio of price to supply volume;
- c) the ratio of price changes to changes in supply volume; **G)** the relationship between changes in supply volume and price changes; e) the product of the volume of supply and the change in price.

OPK-3

Situational tasks:

Task No. 1.

The manufacturer makes expenses (cost price) for the product - 130 rubles; excise tax - 15%; VAT - 18%; selling price - 400 rub.

Determine how the manufacturer operates: at a profit or at a loss?

Sample answer:

Excise tax = 15% of 130 = 19.5 rubles.
VAT = 18% of 400 = 72 rub.
Profit = 400 - 130 - 19.5 - 72 = 178.5 rubles.

Task No. 2.

Three employees of the company receive a salary accordingly: 3,000 rubles; RUB 7,000; 15,000 rub. ;

The current tax system provides for a progressive tax in the amount of: Up to 1,000 rubles. - tax free;

From 1,000 - 5,000 - 5% of earnings;

From 5,000-10,000 – 10%;

Over 10,000-15%

How much tax will each person pay?

Sample answer:

First: $1.000 * 0 + 2.000 * 0.05 = 100$ rub. Second:

$1.000 * 0 + 4.000 * 0.05 + 2.000 * 0.1 = 400$

Third: $1,000 * 0 + 4,000 * 0.05 + 5,000 * 0.1 + 4,000 * 0.15 = 200$ rubles + 500 rubles + 600 rubles = 1,300 rubles.

Task No. 3.

The fixed capital of a pharmaceutical company is estimated at 30 million. Its service life is 5 years. After 3 years, as a result of technical innovations, the market price of similar equipment decreased by 20%.

What will happen to the company's fixed capital in this situation, and what will be its losses?

Sample answer:

Obsolescence as a result of innovations will reduce the price of the company's fixed capital = $30 - (30 * 20 * 100) = 24$ (million rubles)

The company's losses are equal to $1/5$ of 24 = 2.4 (million rubles)

OK-5

Presentation topics:

1. Why diversity of ownership forms is a factor in increasing the efficiency of healthcare
2. Resource support for the work of medical institutions
3. What are the specifics of entrepreneurial activity in healthcare.
4. The efficiency of entrepreneurial activity and its components.
5. Individual reproduction of a medical institution (health care facilities, clinics).
6. Industry wage system in healthcare institutions.
7. Human factor and economic growth in a post-industrial economy.
8. Marketing as the basis of business planning in a medical institution.
9. Marketing tools for measuring and improving the quality of medical services.
10. Issues of marketing policy in the Russian pharmaceutical market.
11. Insurance medicine: results of reform and development prospects
12. Current problems of health insurance at the present stage of development of a market economy.
13. Models of healthcare organization in developed countries.

14. General aspects of health insurance.

OPK-3

Presentation topics:

1. Economic mechanism of the raw materials development model.
2. World experience in accelerating economic growth: key growth factors.
3. The inflationary role of monopoly pressure on the market from energy and raw materials corporations and its consequences for economic growth.
4. Inflation: causes and mechanism.
5. The role of innovation in the development of the world economy. 6
- Economic mechanism of the raw materials development model.
7. World experience in accelerating economic growth: key growth factors.
8. The inflationary role of monopoly pressure on the market from energy and raw materials corporations and its consequences for economic growth.
9. Inflation: causes and mechanism.
10. Cross-border movement of capital in post-Soviet Russia.
11. Russia's historical chance is Eurasian integration and transcontinental cooperation.

12. Economic sovereignty of Russia in the global economy.
13. Conditions for achieving full convertibility of the ruble.
14. International cooperation in healthcare.

1. Interim certification

| Types of intermediate certification from RPD discipline | number of exemplary (typical) tasks for 1 competency |
|--|---|
| Interview | All control questions for the discipline (or semester) |

OK-5

Interview

List of questions

1. Subject of health economics. Goals and objectives of health economics.
2. Types of economic systems. Economic relations. Methods of health economics.
3. Economic problems of health care development.
4. Economic efficiency of healthcare. Social efficiency of healthcare. Medical effectiveness of healthcare.
5. Economic damage. Indicators of economic damage.
6. Calculation of health care efficiency indicators. Types of effectiveness.
7. Economic analysis in healthcare. Problems of economic analysis.
8. Types of economic analysis.
9. Economic losses due to morbidity. Types of economic losses.
10. Ethics and morality within the framework of paid medical services.
11. The concept of medical error. The problem of medical errors. Classification of doctors errors. Sources of medical errors. Preventing the risk of medical errors
12. Features of the formation of management in healthcare (market entities, management by objectives, organizational culture, management styles).

13. Strategic management in a medical organization (division): entrepreneurial mission; goals and basic strategies; quality policy; strategy for long-term relationships with patients; pricing strategy; payment systems; credit and leasing opportunities; sales strategy for dental services.

14. Business model of a dental organization: combining goals with business processes; algorithmization of relationships in a team; the relationship between the owners (founders) and management in a medical organization.

15. Management system for innovation and investment activities of medical organizations: creation of branches or networks; prospective assessment of organizational and medical technologies; planned training of personnel in advanced technologies.

OPK-3

Interview

List of questions

1. Social guarantees in a medical organization: labor protection, increase qualifications and mechanisms for compensation of costs for advanced training upon termination of an employment contract. Ethical problems of management.

2. Types of medical organizations. Structure of the clinic Objectives of the medical service

3. Medical insurance. Compulsory medical insurance. Compulsory medical insurance goals, principles. Advantages and disadvantages.

4. Compulsory medical insurance funds. Free government guarantee program providing medical care to the population. Basic concepts.

5. Violations of the rights of citizens to receive medical care under state guarantees.

6. VHI. Basic concepts and principles of VHI.

7. Differences between compulsory medical insurance and voluntary medical insurance.

8. Features of the formation of the medical services market in the Russian Federation: market within the framework of compulsory medical insurance; market in the voluntary health insurance field; market of paid services. Patients and clients in medicine: corporate clients and individuals.

9. Marketing of a dental organization. Assessment of development prospects dentistry.

10. Pricing. Concept and content of medical services: components medical services; price lists and their types: manipulative, nosological.

11. Profitability of a medical organization.

1. Description of indicators and criteria for assessing competencies at the stages of their formation, description of assessment scales

| | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | Levels of competency development | | |
| | <i>Threshold</i> | <i>Sufficient</i> | <i>High</i> |

| | | | |
|----------|--|---|---|
| Criteria | Competence formed. Demonstrated threshold, satisfactory sustainable level practical skill | Competence formed. Demonstrated enough level independence, sustainable practical skill | Competence formed. Demonstrated high level independence, high adaptability practical skill |
|----------|--|---|---|

Competency assessment indicators and rating scales

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| Grade "unsatisfactory" (not accepted) or absence formation competencies | Grade "satisfactorily" (passed) or satisfactory (threshold) level of development competencies | Rated "good" (passed) or sufficient level development competencies | Excellent rating (passed) or high level development competencies |
| failure to student on one's own demonstrate knowledge when solving assignments, lack independence in application of skills. Absence confirmation availability formation competencies indicates negative development results academic discipline | student demonstrates independence in application of knowledge skills and abilities to solve educational tasks in full According to sample given teacher, by tasks, solution of which there were shown teacher, it should be considered that competence formed on satisfactory level. | student demonstrates independent application knowledge, skills and skills at solving tasks, similar samples that confirms Availability formed competencies for higher level. Availability such competence on sufficient level indicates sustainable fixed practical skill | student demonstrates ability to full independence in choosing a method solutions non-standard assignments within disciplines with using knowledge, skills and skills, received as in development progress given disciplines and adjacent disciplines should be considered competence formed at a high level. |

Evaluation criteria for the test

| Mark | Descriptors |
|------|-------------|
|------|-------------|

| | strength of knowledge | ability to explain the essence of phenomena, processes, do conclusions | logic and subsequence answer |
|--------------|--|---|--|
| passed | solid knowledge main processes subject matter being studied areas, answer differs in depth and completeness of disclosure Topics; possession terminological apparatus | ability to explain essence, phenomena, processes, events, draw conclusions and generalizations, give reasoned answers, give examples | logic and subsequence answer |
| not accepted | insufficient knowledge subject matter being studied areas, unsatisfactory disclosure of the topic; weak knowledge of basic theoretical issues. Serious errors in content answer | weak skills analysis of phenomena, processes, events, inability to give reasoned answers given the examples are wrong | absence logic and sequences answer |

Criteria for evaluating forms of control:

Oral survey:

| Mark | Descriptors | | |
|-------------|---|---|--|
| | strength of knowledge | ability to explain the essence of phenomena, processes, do conclusions | logic and subsequence answer |
| Great | strength of knowledge, knowledge of basic processes of the studied subject area, the answer is different depth and completeness disclosure of the topic; possession terminological apparatus; logic and consistency answer | high skill explain the essence phenomena, processes, events, do conclusions and generalizations, give reasoned answers, give examples | high logic and subsequence answer |
| Fine | solid knowledge main processes subject matter being studied | ability to explain essence, phenomena, processes, events, | logic and subsequence answer |

| | | | |
|------------------------|--|---|---|
| | area, different depth and completeness disclosure of the topic; possession terminological apparatus; free possession monologue speech, however one is allowed - two inaccuracies in the answer | draw conclusions and generalizations, give reasoned answers, give examples; however one or two inaccuracies in the answer are allowed | |
| satisfy flax | satisfactory process knowledge subject matter being studied areas, answer, different insufficient depth and completeness of disclosure Topics; knowledge of basic theoretical issues. Several are allowed errors in content answer | satisfactory ability to give reasoned answers and provide examples; satisfactorily formed analysis skills phenomena, processes. Allowed several errors in content of the answer | satisfactory logic and subsequence answer |
| dissatisfy strictly | poor knowledge of the subject area being studied, shallow opening Topics; poor knowledge main issues theories, weak skills analysis of phenomena, processes. Allowed serious mistakes in content of the answer | inability to give reasoned answers | absence logic and sequences answer |

Test control grading scale:

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| percentage of correct answers | Marks |
| 91-100 | Great |
| 81-90 | Fine |
| 71-80 | satisfactorily |
| Less than 71 | unsatisfactory |

Situational tasks:

| Mark | Descriptors | | | |
|-------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | understanding Problems | analysis situations | skills solutions situations | professional thinking |
| Great | complete | high | high | high level |

| | | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| | implication problems. All requirements, declared task, completed | benefit analyze situation, draw conclusions | benefit select method solutions problems faithful solution skills situation | professional thoughts |
| Fine | complete implication problems. All requirements, declared task, completed | benefit analyze situation, draw conclusions | benefit select method solutions problems faithful solution skills situation | residual level professional thoughts. one goes down - there are inaccuracies in reply |
| satisfy flax | astastic implication problems. majority requirements declared task, completed | please satisfy nyaya benefit analyze situation, draw conclusions | satisfactory skills solutions situation | residual level professional thoughts. falls more a bunch of inaccuracies in reply |
| dissatisfy strictly | misunderstanding problems. legs requirements, declared task, not completed. No Tveta. Did not have experiments to solve hello | izkaya benefit analyze situation | insufficient solution skills situation | missing |

CHECKLIST FOR THE EXAMINATION PROCEDURE
(checklist for the second (commission) retake in the event
if the study of the discipline ends with a test, differentiated test, exam)

| No. | Examination event* | Score/points |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Answer to question 1 | 30-50 |
| 2 | Answer to question 2 | 30-50 |
| Total arithmetic average estimate | | 60-100 |

* Specific activities of the examination procedure are indicated (interview, test control (computer or text), solving situational problems, passing practical skills, etc.).