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SOCIOLOGICAL INQUIRY RESULTS OF INTERNAL CONSUMERS OF PAS SERVICES ON THE PROSPECTS OF REGIONAL PATHOLOGY CENTERS PROJECT

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Abstract

The aim is to research the value of the PAS's survey of domestic consumer services (DCS) regarding the promisingness of the project within the framework of PAS decentralization - the creation of a regional pathoanatomical center (RPC).

Materials and methods. According to a specially worked out questionnaire, 205 DCS PAS were interviewed - doctors (oncologists, surgeons, chemotherapists).

Statistical processing of the obtained results is carried out using generally accepted statistical methods.

Results. The estimation of the project implementation perspective of the RPC is given, taking into account the current PAS state.

Conclusions. The results of the study showed that the modern PAS system needs to be reformed.

Key words: decentralization, pathoanatomical service, pathoanatomical center, organizational management, internal consumers of PAS services.

Introduction

In 2019 within the Ukraine modern medical system framework it is very relevant to outline the specifics of decentralized transformation modulation of the Ukraine PAS, which nowadays occupy a key place in the system of health care (HC), in life-long diagnostics of diseases, and according to autopsies, an assessment of the quality of medical and diagnostic processes in medical institutions is carried out [1, p.15].

PAS in the health care system occupies one of the most important places, as a morphological basis, both theoretical and practical medicine, provides lifelong and posthumous diagnosis, contributes to the improvement of professional training of doctors [2, p.434].

Accordingly, the specific activities and functions of the PAS make it one of the main components of the health care system. In the context of fulfilling the tasks of decentralizing power at the national level and redefining key management methods, the need to create a new structural model for constructing the PAS, determining its place in the overall health care system is beyond doubt.

At the heart of the modern model of organizational management of PAS in the health system lies a different understanding of what is a healthcare product.

An integral consumer of PAS works and services are: medical institution in the person of medical doctors and specialists doctors, HC organizers, insurance companies and the patient himself (or their representative) [3].

On the other hand, the attitude to the medical service, both to the private, public or public good, determines the role of the state in the health care system and the formation of prices in the market of medical services and the payment of the labor of people employed in this area.

Materials and methods

According to a specially worked out questionnaire, 205 DCS PAS were interviewed - doctors (oncologists, surgeons, chemotherapists).

Statistical processing of the obtained results is carried out using generally accepted statistical methods. The methodological basis of the work ground is based on the principles of

comparative analysis, expert and retrospective evaluations, simulation and mathematical modeling.

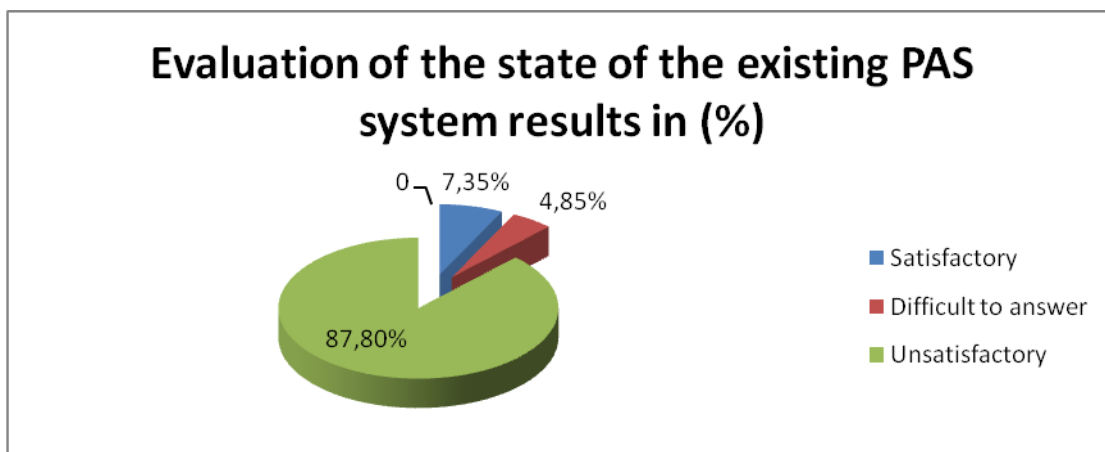
The boundaries of the study were determined by the study of the views of the DCS PAS on the implementation of the decentralized direction of the organizational PAS management.

For a comprehensive analytical realization of the study on the fundamental basis, the basic provisions of the classical theory of mathematical logic G.Boole are taken, which is a symbolic method of representing logical forms and syllogisms

The methodological basis of the work ground is based on the principles of comparative analysis, expert and retrospective evaluations, simulation and mathematical modeling.

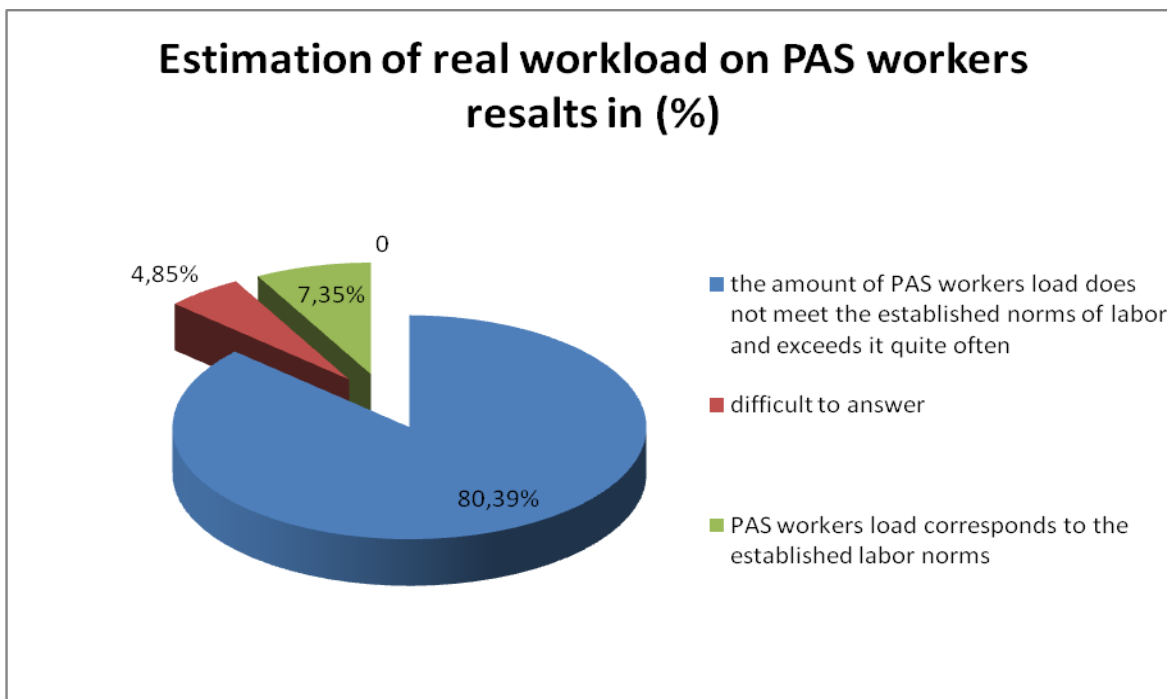
Research results and their discussion

According to the results of a questionnaire survey, among the DCS PAS, it was established that the majority of respondents of the DCS (87.8%) did not consider the satisfactory state of the existing PAS system, however (7.35%) emphasized its satisfaction, and 4.85% indicated that it is difficult for them to answer this question (Picture. 1.).



Picture.1 DCS PAS sociological survey on the assessment of the state of the existing PAS system results

Most respondents of the DCS (80.39%) shared the view that the burden on the staff of the PAS does not meet the established norms of labor and often exceeds it, (7.35%) consider it to comply with established labor standards, and 4.85% indicate that it is difficult for them to answer the question (fig. 2).



Picture.2 Results of the DCS sociological survey on the assessment of the real workload of PAS workers in (%)

The main results of the sociological survey of the DCS PAS regarding the prospects for designing the PRC are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 - The main results of the DCS survey on the prospects for the PAS project (in%)

| Indicator | Support for the proposed proposal | Difficult to answer the question | Do not support the proposal |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| The idea of introducing a decentralized PAS management model | 62,74% | 14,71% | 22,55% |
| Validity of public-private partnership within the framework of the PAS development | 61,76% | 21,8% | 17,16% |
| The idea of the regional distribution of the PAS load by creating a PRC | 61,76% | 21,8% | 17,16% |
| The need to introduce the legal amendments to the relevant legal framework for promoting the PAS development | 80,39% | 4,9% | 14,71% |
| Need for regulation of financial and credit and logistical support for the PAS development | 93,14% | 6,86% | 0 |
| The idea of discussion of PAS organizational structure reforming | 80,39% | 4,9% | 14,71% |

62.74% of respondents interviewed DCS support the idea of introducing a decentralized management PAS model, but 22.55% strongly support this direction for the PAS national development, and 14.71% of DCS respondents point out that it is difficult for them to answer the question.

Accordingly, the quality of the technical condition of the pathoanatomical department / institution in which the respondents from the DCS order services, gained an average score of 5.6 points, this assessment is related to the rather limited and outdated technical support of the PAS domestic institutions.

The degree of satisfaction with the financial provision of the PAS institution / department, respondents from the DCS order services according to a ten-point evaluation system gained an average score of 2.3 points, indicating that the DCS shared views with the PAS staff, regarding the fact of the rather limited funding of the PAS facilities.

The average rating of PAS institutions / departments in which the DCS order services, regarding the possibility of quality conduction of pathological findings in the collection of material in their opinion is 5.7 points, which indicates the existence of dissatisfaction with the work of the structural units of the PAS among its DCS.

The vast majority of respondents from the DCS (80.39%) consider it unlikely that they will execute their services by PAS employees, while only 19.61% of respondents from the DCS indicate an opposite answer and fully consider the timelines to be fulfilled by their services.

A worthwhile public-private partnership within the framework of the PAS development is considered by 61.76% of the respondents of the DCS, while the opposition stands at 17.16% and 21.8% indicates that it is difficult for them to answer this question.

Similarly, 61.76% of respondents from the DCS indicated that they supported the idea of regional distribution of the burden on the PAS by creating a PRC then, as opposed to 17.16% and 21.8%, indicated that it was difficult for them to answer this question.

The respondents of the DCS have rated PAB work rather poorly:

- organizational-methodical work of PAB - 1,4 points;
- Advisory work of PAB - 5.6 points;
- educational and teaching work of PAB - 4,3 points.

Similar results point to the existence of rather significant shortcomings in PAB work.

According to the assessment of the quality of postgraduate education, using a ten-point

system, respondents from the DCS average estimated its level of 5.7 points, indicating the apparent dissatisfaction with the DCS in the work of the staff of the PAS.

Regarding the appropriateness of establishing an appropriate legislative framework to promote the regional development of decentralized PAS infrastructure, 62.74% of respondents surveyed by the DCS support and 22.55% strongly support this direction, while 14.71% of respondents from the DCS indicate that it is difficult for them to respond to the set question.

The idea of the expediency of discussion at the public-regional level on the PAS reform maps is shared by the vast majority of respondents from the DCS (80.39%), but 14.71% of the respondents of the DCS and 4.9% do not agree with these views, indicating that it is difficult for them to provide an answer on the question posed.

Among respondents of the DCS respondents (80.39%) there is agreement on the need to make legal changes to the relevant legal framework to promote the development of the PAS, however, 14.71% of the respondents of the DCS and 4.9% indicate that it is difficult for them to provide an answer to asked question.

A rather substantial majority of respondents among the DCS numbers (93.14%) indicate that there is a need for regulation of financial and credit and logistical support for the PAS development, while 6.86% points to the difficulty of answering this question.

Most of the surveyed DCS (62.74%) shared views on the existence of, in their opinion, the requirements for the regulation of scientific and methodological provision of PAS. However, 22.55% of respondents categorically disagree with this vision, and 14.71% indicate that it is difficult to give an answer.

Regarding the existence of the need of information regulation and consultation, the PAS emphasizes 80.39% of the DCS, but such views do not share 4.9% of the respondents DCS and 14.71% indicates the difficulty of providing a clear answer on this occasion. This tendency emphasizes the importance of finding ways to address the raised issues.

More than half of the respondents interviewed by the DCS (51.96%) share the idea of creating adjacent development agencies that will be responsible for the PAS communication with the municipal administration, but 44.11% indicate that it is difficult to answer the given question and 3.93% categorically opposed.

According to the results of the sociological survey, the strategic areas of PAS activity in the conditions of development of domestic regional business should be:

- the fiscal direction of the PAS provision development, implemented through temporary regional tax and customs incentives for new production, research and IT companies, aimed at cooperation with the institutions of the PAS;

- partial financial provision of the PAS model within the framework of the private-public partnership:

- the budget line of financing includes:

- a) preferential regional state purchases of the PAS provision, both domestic and foreign production;

- b) expansion of development expenditures;

- c) preferential crediting at the expense of budget funds and private business entities;

- socio-administrative direction in the regional dimension of public administration involves the development of PAS mechanisms for fighting and counteracting existing in the area of bureaucratic, corruption and competitive barriers;

- demographic direction - creation of incentives to stop the outflow of human resources and scientific PAS staff;

- regulatory direction needs to improve the legislative framework in the business sector;

- infrastructure direction is to promote the development of a network of infrastructure PAS objects with the bases of entrepreneurship support (business centers, business incubators, technology parks, investment and innovation centers, etc.);

- structural direction, which is realized by means of:

- a) elimination of structural disparities existing in the PAS;

- b) provision of quality provision of PAS services;

- c) improvement of the investment climate;

- d) "upward movement" in the chains of creation of added value on the line of PAS services (in this case, as the private-public partnership provides for VAT taxation, and it can be regulated in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine, already the territorial community within the limits specified in the Tax Code Of Ukraine.

- scientific and technical direction requires the provision of production enterprises with highly skilled personnel and commercialization of science;

- the information direction includes the dissemination of information on the latest developments and innovative products of domestic production.

Conclusions. The results of the study pointed to the current problems in the systemic PAS management, and clearly demonstrated the positive expectations of the DCS PAS regarding the implementation of the PRC.

Prospects for further research are related to the study of the economic feasibility of the PRC implementation.

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