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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PRIVATE PUBLIC PARTNERSHIP MECHANISM MAIN ASPECTS IN THE MODEL OF A UNIVERSITY CLINIC

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Abstract

The objective: To substantiate the application of some aspects of the mechanism of public-private partnership (PPP) in the model of University Clinic (UC). **Materials and methods.** To achieve this goal, common scientific methods of analysis, synthesis, generalization, interpretation of scientific data, as well as systemic and structural-functional approaches were used in the work. Information base of the research was scientific works of domestic and foreign specialists on PPP. **Results.** The transition of Ukrainian economy to market relations requires a revision of many principles of UC organizational activity. Currently they have funding problems, which has led to a lack of high-tech equipment and technology parks for students' training, researches conduct and population treatment. In order to solve these problems, the article considers some aspects of PPP mechanism in UC model. **Conclusions.** The article substantiates the use of a number of aspects of the PPP mechanism in UC model.

Key words: Aspects of public-private partnership mechanism; model of university clinic.

Introduction. Currently university clinics or academic health centers using PPP mechanisms are the world 's top centers of study, research, and highest level medical care.

PPP projects are one of the most widely used forms of attracting private initiative, entrepreneurial experience and private investment in the social sphere [1].

In a broad sense, PPP is a set of forms of long-term interaction between the state and business to solve socially significant problems on mutually beneficial terms [2].

In health care such a partnership creates opportunities to uplevel health, maintain social stability in society, improve the quality of health care to world standards, optimize government spending and minimize structural disparities, thereby serving as an effective tool in health care reform [3].

In the health care system the PPP mechanism fulfills the task of accumulating aggregate investment resources: public or public and business (private) sectors to achieve socially significant economic effects; improving the efficiency and rationality of the use and management of state-owned objects [4, 5].

The objective. To substantiate the application of some aspects of PPP's mechanism in university clinics.

Materials and methods. To achieve this goal, common scientific methods of analysis, synthesis, generalization, interpretation of scientific data, as well as systemic and structural-functional approaches were used in the work. Information base of the research was scientific works of domestic and foreign specialists on PPP.

Results.

The scarcity of financial resources in UC has led to the need to find a new, effective structural and functional model of UC based on PPP principles and apply its mechanism in the organization of new model.

Examining different definitions of PPP, we noted that PPP can be seen as an interaction between public and private sectors in the implementation of specific projects.

Today the state cannot provide:

- the effectiveness of UC's funding system;
- professional, functional and resource component of UC manufacturing process, regular updating of the medical equipment and technologies;
- quality and accessibility of health care for all segments of population;
- social and economic acceptability of forms of health care provision for population;
- decent level of remuneration for medical staff;
- the professional and social protection of health care professionals. All the above is the rationale for the transition of university clinics to the principles of public-private

partnership.

In the article presented we highlight and characterize a number of PPP mechanism aspects that shape the structure of UC contemporary model, namely:

- organizational and legal; financial and investment; integrating educational, scientific, diagnostic and therapeutic activities and management aspect.

The organizational and legal aspect is an institutional envelope that allows to form the structure of UC model based on PPP principles. It includes the preparation and contracting activities between public and private partners, creating a favorable environment for innovation.

It is a set of social relations that are at the intersection of public and private law and are regulated by its different branches. A potential UC project based on PPP principles should exist within a public policy framework that includes specific legal and regulatory frameworks. The rules and legal provisions here serve as a "framework", the basis of PPP mechanism, on which it is possible to "cultivate" other elements that facilitate normal, uninterrupted work in the implementation of partnerships.

The financial-investment aspect of PPP mechanism allows to pool resources (including financial) of the private and public sector, preserve state ownership of the health care object, introduce the most promising technologies used by business structure into UC practical activity.

Thus, the financial-investment aspect contributes to the merger of public and private investments for organization of joint legally and economically independent, cost-effective UC model based on PPP principles, subject of multi-channel partnership. In UC model PPP financial and investment mechanism aspect ensures the creation of a clinic's infrastructure, investment financing and economic sustainability of the entity.

It should be noted that the success of PPP investment projects in the field of UC depends directly on the quality of their management, namely, on how effectively the directions of UC development, realization and implementation [6, 7] are defined.

Aspect unifying educational, scientific, diagnostic and therapeutic activities. That is, the trinity of science, education and clinical practice in UC model. Such unification promotes the organization of UC based on the acquisition of modern theoretical knowledge and practical skills, creation of conditions for quality medical care due to access to advanced technologies and scientific developments.

UC system cannot adequately carry out its activities without the interconnection of

scientific educational and medical activities.

The implementation of the trinity of science, education and clinical practice in the model under discussion is characterized by the following directions:

- clinical;
- educational;
- research.

The implementation of the clinical direction will be targeted at a patient as a consumer of medical services (patient-centered approach). This approach establishes a working partnership between UC, patients and their families. The patient becomes a central link to ensure his/ her own and his/ her family's health.

This direction forms:

- UC's staff respect to patient's needs and values;
- satisfaction of patient's wants in accordance with his expectations within the limits of clinical relevance;
- patient's understating of his health state;
- UC staff understanding of the patients' psychological context;
- collaborative decision making.

As a result of providing patient-centered care in UC model on PPP principles, there are grounds to expect a reduction in the number of complaints, satisfaction of patients with the quality of care, involvement of UC staff in collective responsibility for the patient (feedback, analysis of the structural units' activities, etc.).

The implementation of the educational direction involves:

- learning through research, introduction of innovative teaching methods;
- ensuring the development of computerization of students and physicians training:
 - creation of electronic libraries and reference databases;
 - introduction of information technologies and quality management systems into the educational process;
 - involvement of clinicians in the educational process;
 - involvement of teachers in the clinical process.

The implementation of research direction will provide:

- research mentoring;
- participation in research projects;
- publishing activity;

- improvement of research skills;
- involvement of the departments teaching staff and clinicians in research activities.

In general, PPP mechanism, developing the trinity of science, education and clinical practice in UC, will provide the formation of university environments, quality medical education, obtaining of modern theoretical knowledge and practical skills, which will improve care based on access to advanced technologies and scientific developments with implementation them into practical health care.

PPP mechanism as a whole, developing medical science and innovations, optimizing legal and economic relationships in UC between scientific, educational and treatment-and-prophylactic clusters, thus contribute to the creation of a single clinical university base.

The implementation of the management aspect is of great importance in the organization of UC model modern components management.

UC model introduces new management on the principles of PPP, which envisages the development and implementation of modern managerial components, such as:

- corporate leadership and responsibility,
- structuring of managerial functions;
- information support;
- centricity to net result.

In order to guide UC model, a Supervisory Coordinating Council is organized. This body should be established at universities in order to ensure interaction between the regional state authorities, local governments, investors and UC.

The Supervisory Coordinating Council is formed by: Pro - Rector for scientific-pedagogical and medical work, Pro-Rector for economic issues, Pro-Rector for scientific work and innovations, Pro-Rector for scientific-pedagogical work, Pro-Rector for overseas relations, Pro-Rector for scientific-pedagogical work and postgraduate education, director of the Institute of Postgraduate Education, representatives of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, local authorities (Department of Health), members of the public.

The Supervisory Council reviews the proposals for PPP project development and submits its opinion to the department of health of the local state administration, which develops PPP's project passport, tender documentation and draft PPP agreement, which, after approval by the Council, are submitted to the local authority for approval.

The control and monitoring of the projects' implementation can be carried out by

executive bodies (Ministry of Health, Department of Health).

In order to determine the most optimal model for the organization of PPP project preparation, the Council should involve independent consultants, including for the following types of work:

- analysis of powers and areas of responsibility of local state authorities in the field of PPP;
- analysis of the current regulatory framework, assessment of the need for amendments to the current legislation, preparation of relevant draft regulatory legal acts;
- preparation of recommendations on the mechanism of implementation of PPP projects in UC.

Thus, organizational, legal, financial, investment, integrative (educational, scientific, diagnostic and medical activities in UC) and managerial aspects of PPP mechanism become the main elements in the formation of a new philosophy of organization of educational, scientific and clinical practice in UC model.

At the same time, legislative and regulatory frameworks should be established to ensure the development of PPP mechanism with a clear definition of the competence and responsibility of all partnership's members [8].

Conclusions

The article discusses aspects of the PPP mechanism that allow pooling of resources (including financial) of the private and public sectors, ensuring the creation of UK infrastructure, investment financing, management and economic sustainability of the entity. They also allow to draw together educational, scientific, diagnostic and medical activities on the basis of UC, that is, develop trinity of science, education, and clinical practice. Thus, the use of PPP mechanism in the UC model is now one of the most current features of investment activity, which contributes to the development of UCs.

Further research prospects consists of the use of substantiated, more effective ways of solving manpower policy problems in UCs at the development of an optimized functional-organizational model of a dental center that works on the principles of public-private partnership.

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