ROLE OF FAMILY DOCTORS IN IMPLEMENTATION
OF LEGISLATIVE MECHANISM OF STATE ADMINISTRATION
OF TRANSPLANTING HUMAN ANATOMIC MATERIALS

Constitutional right for health care and medical aid is one of the basic rights
of Ukrainian citizens. Thus, the direct and the most important duty of the country
is taking care of a person’s health and providing it according to General
Declaration on human rights, European social charter and International pact on
economic, social and cultural rights.

In 2011, the Law of Ukraine “On amendments to Fundamentals of legislation
of Ukraine on health care regarding improvement of providing medical care” was
passed, which determined modernized route of health care development. Primary
medical care based on family medicine became the background for changes, which
demonstrated its efficacy and economic expediency in many countries and in
Ukraine and received the right for integration regarding patient-oriented medical
care of all establishments and specialists of health care in the country.

Based on the Law of Ukraine “On deliberate union of territorial communities”
dated 05.08.2015, № 157-VI, a new stage of decentralization of state
administration of health care started in Ukraine. Public establishments of health
care were created in united territorial communities as individual legal bodies; and
in interbudget relations of united territorial communities, direct state donations and
subventions for health care of residents were allocated from state budget. Professionals in family medicine became the leading specialists in health care of united territorial communities.

Based on previous legislation, a new Law of Ukraine “On application of transplantation of human anatomic materials”, dated 17.05.201, № 2427, came into action, which became an instrument of a complex regulation mechanism of state and public management of health care in united territorial communities. This Law concerns a special treatment method of patients with diseases of certain organs at severe stages of their course.

This Law implies regulations of transplanting anatomic materials to humans under conditions of impossibility of saving life or health recovery by other methods of treatment, which is performed according to patient’s consent. This considerably improves health in united territorial communities. Thus, the work of specialists in family medicine requires active and timely detection of patients, who need transplantation of anatomic materials. They should coordinate preparation of patients for transplantation, integrating professional resources of different establishments and specialists of health care in the country; provide reconstructive treatment, medical and social rehabilitation after transplantation; conduct information support of transplantation and activity, related to transplantation, particularly via instructive activity concerning the formation of positive attitude to donation of anatomic materials in the society; improve their competence by means of informal education in the process of continuous professional development within the issues of legislative mechanism of state and public administration of individual health care of the residents and public health care of united territorial communities.