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STUDYING THE SOUTH KOREA HEALTHCARE SYSTEM

Annotation: This article provides information about the South Korean healthcare system.

Keywords: Smart Medicine, Unified Medical Information Center, insurance, Samsung and Asan clinics, Cheil and Miz Medi hospitals.

INTRODUCTION

Research objective: To study and apply information about the South Korean healthcare system in practice.

The use of world experience in providing convenient, high-quality and modern medical care to the population and early detection of diseases is a requirement of today. In this regard, it is necessary to adapt and implement the concepts of "Smart Medicine" and "Single Medical Information Center", which provide remote prevention, to our conditions. The formation of a competitive environment in medicine is one of the factors leading to the rapid development of the medical sector. For the rapid development of public and private medicine, it is necessary to effectively use the experience of the world medical sector. Currently, South Korea is among the 10 countries with developed medical tourism. All clinics and medical institutions in South Korea are equipped with the latest medical equipment, and at the same time, these clinics have international accreditation certificates. Therefore, South Korea is one of the leading countries in medicine. Since the first hospitals in South Korea were opened with US support, the health system of this country is very similar to the US health system. The health system in Korea is based on medical insurance. There are 3 types of health insurance: state, charitable, and long-term care insurance. All citizens of Korea participate in the state insurance program. This type of insurance covers 95-96% of the population. The charitable insurance program covers 3-4% of the population, mainly the poor and unemployed. For health insurance, 5.08% of the annual or monthly salary of a citizen working is deducted for health insurance.

METHODS

Hospitals and clinics in Korea are the main link in the medical service. In Korea, there are university clinics, non-university clinics, multidisciplinary hospitals and specialized hospitals. University clinics embody a unique combination of science and practice. Clinics are opened at the medical faculty or university. In these types of clinics, not only outpatient or inpatient medical care is provided, but also scientific research in the field of medicine is conducted in such institutions and medical education is provided to students. Non-university clinics also provide high-quality and qualified medical services, and such clinics are among the top 5 clinics in South Korea. Samsung and Asan clinics are among them. Multidisciplinary hospitals have several departments and centers. For example, Severance Hospital has an oncology research center, an otolaryngology clinic, a dental clinic, a cardiovascular center, a children's hospital and rehabilitation centers. Specialized hospitals provide in-depth services in one or another field of medicine. These fields can be orthopedics, dentistry, ophthalmology, plastic surgery, or hospitals that are designed exclusively for women's or children's

diseases. For example, Uridil Hospital specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the spine and joints, while Cheil and Miz Medi hospitals specialize in the diagnosis and treatment of women's and children's diseases.

RESULTS

Hospitals have emergency departments, where the most necessary first aid is provided. In addition, certain types of outpatient care are also provided in these hospitals. However, clinics are mainly intended for specialized inpatient treatment. All Korean hospitals operate the PACS electronic system. This system electronically collects, transmits and stores all stages of patient information and examination results as archive data. An electronic medical history is opened for each patient, and then all information about the patient, examination results, conclusions and recommendations are collected. Patients are given a special card, on this card all the patient's information is in electronic form in Korean, English or Russian. This card is sent only to the hospital where this patient was examined and treated. All processes in hospitals and clinics are computerized, from the electronic queue in the registry to the doctor's office. Doctors and patients do not have to deal with incomprehensible papers. Medical equipment inspection results are not printed on paper or film; all results are provided electronically.

DISCUSSION

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-37 dated February 21, 2024 on the State Program for the Implementation of the Strategy "Uzbekistan — 2030" in the "Year of Youth and Business Support" provides for the continuation of the formation of a Unified Electronic Medical Network, increasing the share of medical institutions with the introduction of digital technologies to 70 percent, developing an (interactive) electronic platform (mobile application) to provide the population with constant information on leading a healthy lifestyle and launching a separate page on the SSV website, ensuring the widespread use of electronic payment systems by budgetary organizations in the provision of services to citizens, creating a mobile application for the population to monitor their health and nutrition and proper nutrition, connecting hospitals at the regional level to the electronic referral system and taking measures to expand the participation of private hospitals in this system, and introducing technical support for prosthetic and orthopedic devices and rehabilitation in the "Unified National Social Protection" information system. A number of tasks are indicated, such as maintaining a register of information on people in need of medical devices and their needs for these devices. The use of an electronic system in the medical field will lead to the implementation of the concepts of "Smart Medicine" and "Single Medical Information Center". This is convenient for the population in terms of time and material resources. The population will avoid waiting in lines. The patient will be able to keep his medical history in electronic form. Medical institutions will also move away from excessive paperwork. It will become easier for medical workers to know the history of the disease, which will lead to accurate diagnosis and effective treatment. It will become easier to collect information about the health of the population.

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