

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS IN RUSSIA AND INDIA

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Introduction. Healthcare systems worldwide employ diverse approaches to delivering medical services, with outpatient care playing a vital role in public health. India and Russia have developed distinct models, offering valuable insights into healthcare delivery complexities. This comparative analysis aims to examine India's and Russia's outpatient care systems, highlighting strengths, weaknesses, and potential strategies for enhancement.

Aim of the study. To compare the organization of health care systems in both countries.

Materials and methods. The analysis is based on existing literature and data on the two countries' healthcare systems.

Results and discussion. India's healthcare system operates through a multi-tiered structure, offering multiple entry points, with stronger ratings in doctor-patient communication and treatment flexibility. It consists of primary, secondary, and tertiary levels, to serve its vast population across urban and rural areas. The system provides a range of services. While Russia's system is centralized, providing a single-point access. These facilities function under a structured territorial principle: patients register with their local polyclinic based on residential address and receive assignment to a specific district physician. Electronic health records maintain patient history and treatment plans. The referral system within polyclinics operates through a defined hierarchy. The process includes initial consultation with district physicians, specialist referrals within the same facility, and advanced care coordination with hospitals when necessary. Both countries face significant challenges, including urban-rural disparities, geographic disparities, and workforce management problems. Common challenges include resource allocation issues and financial constraints. The outpatient care systems in both countries face difficulties such as lack of resources, shortage of skilled medical personnel, and transportation issues.

Conclusion. A comparative analysis highlights potential strategies for enhancing outpatient care. Cross-learning between systems can be beneficial, such as integrating Russia's comprehensive referral tracking system into India's healthcare network.