

Features of the Health System of the Countries of France, Great Britain, Japan

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Annotation:Public health is increasingly becoming an integrated indicator of a high level of Social Development. In this regard, it is of socio-economic importance to strengthen the health of the population, increase the effectiveness of the activities of health institutions in the prevention and Prevention of diseases.

The international community recognizes that young people who are healthy and fit, enterprising, with modern knowledge and skills occupy an extremely important place in the development of any country. This article analyzes the peculiarities of the health system of the countries of France, Great Britain, Japan, which are among the developed countries of the world.

Key words: Health, Health Insurance, Social Security, Medical and social assistance, clinics, hospitals, hospitalizations, prevention, children's health.

Today, the younger generation in the world has an unprecedented level of majority — more than 2 billion. This is the highest indicator of the number of young people in the history of mankind. About 90 percent of the world's youth live in developing countries, and they make up a significant part of the population. Today, children's health is more important than ever, after all, children are the main driving force for the development of society. Therefore, it was the younger generation who was entrusted with the task of building a bright future.

"Health is not only a physical and spiritual value for every person, but it is an incomparable human wealth. At the same time, this is a high level of moral attention, humanitarian value-happiness," wrote F.Erisman[1]. Health is one of the most prime conditions for the happiness of every person, family or whole-headed population. But alas, it can be said that people who know and appreciate this fact and make an explanation about it are the same ones who have lost the value of their health, which we said. One of the characteristics most characteristic of humans at the moment is that they begin to seek it after losing health.

For France, Health is typical of the public-run private model of the general health insurance program. The top Health Organization in France is the Ministry of Health and Social Security, assisted by the secretary of state for Social Affairs and rehabilitation.

In 2017, the French health system took first place in the ranking of the World Health Organization due to the high level of Public Health, Freedom of doctors and patients, the availability of medical services, the absence and coverage of queues for treatment.

The French health system has been successful so far. Maintaining a high level of public health, but now it faces new problems associated with aging of the population, increased health costs, the need to include medical services in the diet, and a decrease in the number of doctors[2].

The main role in regulating the work of the health care system belongs to the state (National Assembly, Government and ministries) and state health insurance funds. To some extent, local authorities are also involved in this.

With the recent reorganization of the ministry, departments responsible for policy development were established in the industry. At the Ministry of Health, Medical Care, Social Security and finance and social

policy, there are Departments of Health and social issues operating at the territorial and departmental level. An important role in this is played by the administration of the Regional Hospital, territorial associations of health insurance funds and territorial associations of private doctors. The ministry oversees the health committee, the Food Safety Department, the medicines Safety Authority, the National Institute for health monitoring, the National Health Accreditation and Assessment Agency, The Economic Committee for medicines, and the hospital Service Information Agency[3].

Medical and social assistance consists mainly in the care of the elderly and disabled in special institutions. Medical and social assistance is administered by the general councils. Home care is carried out by private specialists or specialized home care services. There are many institutions that provide health and social assistance, such as nursing homes, hospitals for patients with chronic diseases.

Social insurance was established in France in 1946, in this way a wide population was provided with medical care. In the case when hired workers and equivalent group workers are sick, social insurance is funded by those insured and employers. The participation of the government is also envisaged in this. Social insurance means fall from insurance systems to the centralized national insurance fund for the disease.

There are several insurance systems in France. Among them, the largest is the general social insurance system, which covers recruits in the field of trade and industry, state workers, students, War Invalids, orphans and widows due to war, doctors. This system has reduced 67% of the country's population. To the general social insurance system, the system of workers employed in the agricultural sector (18% 556 residents) and workers in special Systems (5% of the population) are added. The largest of the special systems include the French National Railway team, the miners ' system, the merchant fleet, the military personnel system, etc.

Medical assistance to residents of France is provided in 2 Bosch: out-of-hospital assistance and hospital assistance[4].

Typical of the state health model based on public health insurance in general for the UK. In addition to ten, private insurance and paid medical care services also operate. The document on the formation of the state health system was adopted in Great Britain in 1946 year after the Second World War, but it came into force in 1948 year after all practitioners agreed to work in the same system.

The National Health System of Great Britain unites all state medical institutions, provides money for the activities of private medical institutions, which are obliged to work according to the rules of this system, and control is experienced. The establishment of the National Health Service to develop will facilitate the use of medical care for the majority of the population and provide the state with control over the activities of medical institutions, which will suspend the increase in the cost of treatment.

The private healthcare sector is designed for wealthy clients entering the upper social class. Just as the positive side of paid medical care is quality, it has its negative sides. In particular, the fund of material resources, personnel resources and places is not used efficiently.

For example, a well-secured person is in a vacancy that occupies a paid place in public hospitals with a not very severe disease, while a less well-endowed and seriously ill patient is waiting for the desired treatment without getting it. The UK has a centralized health care system run by the Ministry of Health and Social Security.

At present, reforms are being carried out in the field of health care in Great Britain:

- there is a need for efficient use of resources;
- the presence of a queue for hospitalizations;
- slowness of preventive work;
- the lack of incentive to provide adequate medical care has always served as a prerequisite for the reform[5].

Japanese Health System. The reason why everyone living in Japan is legally required to have health insurance is that foreigners residing in the country also enjoy the same health care opportunities as Japanese citizens. In general, Japan is world famous for its high-quality health service. This can also be proved by the fact that the country has one of the highest rates in the world in terms of life expectancy. The importance of health insurance, on the other hand, is defined as a legal requirement that anyone over 20 years of age have public or private health insurance. If some person plans to live and work in Japan, it is considered very important to receive medical care, to use medical care. Because, some hospitals and polyclinics may refuse

patients who cannot provide proof of insurance. Many clinics and hospitals also do not accept foreign health services. This will make you pay 100% of your medical expenses.

To date, Japan is the first in the world in terms of life expectancy. In this case, the life expectancy of women is approximately 88 years, and in men-75 years. Due to the high cost of medical schools in the country, there are few doctors per capita in Japan. Nevertheless, hospitals and clinics provide excellent services, which is the reason for the technological progress of the country. Walking in an ambulance is free. Foreigners will be able to fully use medical services.

Foreigners living in Japan can use medical services on an equal basis with a Japanese citizen. To do this, it is necessary to know about health insurance schemes.

Health insurance schemes in Japan are divided into two types:

1. Japan National Health Insurance, Kokumin Kenko Hoken. This health insurance scheme is available to the unemployed, those who work less than 30 hours a week, and students.

2. Japan health insurance, Kenko Koken.

It is available for workers working at full rate. In both schemes, users pay 30% of their health expenses in Japan. The remaining 70% is covered by the government. This percentage may vary slightly depending on your family and income, but at most they only need to pay 30%.

Japan National Health Insurance-Kokumin Kenko Hoken

Citizens who come to Japan without work will need to register with the Japanese national health insurance. This health insurance is mandatory for anyone who stays in Japan for more than 90 days if you are not provided with personal insurance from another state. The Japan National Health Insurance Scheme covers unemployed, working less than 30 hours a week, self-employed, or students. With this health insurance plan, you must cover 30% of your health expenses. The remaining 70 percent is covered by the Japanese government.

The health insurance contributions of each individual are determined based on their monthly income. If the plaintiff person is a student or unemployed, they are paid less than those who are employed. The price will also depend on where the person lives. If a person lives in Japan for more than 90 days and is not immediately registered with the National Health Insurance, he will be charged for his months in Japan. It also does not matter that this person did not require medical services or a doctor's visit—he will pay anyway.

Japanese health insurance-Kenko Cohen. Kenko Cohen can also be called an employee health insurance plan. This plan is designed for full-time (30 hours or more) employees. This insurance is dealt with by an employer in Japan. Documents required by you[6]:

- * home address;
- * passport;
- * residence card;
- MyNumber card.

The Japanese Health System is comprehensive and will cover at least 70% of the costs, whether you pay for a doctor's appointment, hospital surgery, or a drug prescribed from a pharmacy. This percentage can vary with age:

- For babies: 80% of medical expenses are covered
- From school-age children to the elderly under 69 years of age: 70% of medical expenses are covered.

- * Adults aged 70-74 years: 90% of medical expenses are covered

- * Citizens between the ages of 40 and 65 pay an additional 2% for nursing care.

The experience of developed countries shows that the experience of foreign countries in regulating the activities of the health care system, providing quality and affordable medical care allows you to increase the possibility and effectiveness of harmonizing the economic and social spheres in medical services.

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