

hospitals of new type: intensive therapy hospitals, planned therapy hospitals, rehabilitation hospitals and hospices. The concentration of intensive care will improve the level of rational use of resources and improve its quality by increasing the skill level health workers through an increase in interventions. All types of health facilities need to be upgraded in accordance with predefined functions. Presented designed order of receipt of patients to secondary health care institutions. Also presented a strategy for reforming the system of emergency medical care.

Conditions for structural reform of the public health sector are: differentiation of primary and secondary levels of care, combining financial resources for

the provision of primary health care at district / city level, and secondary – at the regional level; freedom to choose GP practice, family doctor, who determines medical pathways, transfer of operational control of all the resources of health care at the primary level district / urban, secondary – at regional level. Specified that the implementation of planned reforms necessary to create a clear system of management changes and its functions are. An important task is to attract professional medical associations, coordinating councils in the health care management, supervisory boards at hospitals to make decisions about changes at the appropriate levels and training of managers and health care in the management in accordance with modern requirements.

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MATRIX OF PATIENTS RIGHTS IN HEALTH SERVICE INSTITUTIONS

The issue of patients' rights are respected concerned about the world's international organizations such as the United Nations, the Council of Europe, the World Medical Association, World Psychiatric Association and others. European countries over the last few decades have made a number of important measures aimed at the development of patients' rights and developed European standards, which

became a reference point for the reform of health care systems in the European continent.

Shows the matrix of human patients, which was developed based on the norms of the «European Charter of Patients' Rights». The matrix consists of patients' rights 14 human, 175 indicators and 125 sub-indicators that reveal every detail right patient in a health facility. It is the following rights: getting preventive care,

access to care, obtaining consent in health care, respect for privacy and confidentiality, respect the patient's time, preventing unnecessary suffering and pain as well as the standards of quality of care information, free choice of school health and doctor, stay safe in health care, innovations in the diagnosis and treatment of individual approach in obtaining medical care, filing complaints against medical staff, compensation for suffered material

and moral damages in health care ' I'm getting medical care.

It is shown that the current legislation of Ukraine provides virtually all the rights of patients who are found by the European Charter. But it refers to some inconsistencies in the treatment of some patients' rights in the current Ukrainian and European legislation. Further improvement of Ukrainian legislation on the rights of patients and to bring it into line with European law.