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MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES IN CHINA
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China pays great attention to protecting and improving its people's health. As the Constitution stipulates, "The state develops medical and health services, promotes modern medicine and traditional Chinese medicine, all for the protection of the people's health". Based on this constitutional stipulation, China has put in place a complete system of laws and regulations concerning medical and health services. It has the policy of making rural areas the focus of its work, putting disease prevention first, supporting both traditional Chinese medicine and Western medicine, relying on science, technology and education, and mobilizing the whole of society to join the efforts, improving the people's health and serving socialist modernization.

The Chinese medical education system is based on the British model. Once a student graduates from a medical university, he or she must work for 1–3 years at a university-affiliated hospital, after which the student is eligible to take the National Medical Licensing Examination (NMLE) for physician certification, which is conducted by the National Medical Examination Center (NMEC). If the candidate passes, he or she becomes a professional physician, and is certified by the Ministry of Health. In fact, physicians trained in traditional medicine and those trained in Western medicine constitute separate groups with different interests.

At present, in the West there is a renewed interest in traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), which is over 2000 years. It is based on a set of interventions designed to restore the balance between human body and mind. The therapies of classic Chinese medicine include acupuncture and moxibustion, dietary regulation, herbal remedies, tui na massage, tai chi. What is referred to illness by Western medicine, in traditional Chinese medicine is considered to be a matter of disharmony or imbalance. Traditional Chinese physicians did not learn about the structures of the human body from dissection, because they thought that cutting a body insulted the person's ancestors. Instead, they built up an understanding of the location and functions of the major organs over centuries of observation, and then correlated them with the principles of yin, yang, qi, and the Five Elements.

The goal of China's medical professionals is to synthesize the best elements of traditional and Western approaches. With the quickened pace of the country's industrialization and urbanization, as well as its increasingly aging population, the Chinese people are facing the dual health threats of infectious and chronic diseases, and the public needs better medical and health services.