

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ
БЕЛОРУССКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
КАФЕДРА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

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**ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ
В ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНИИ**

**ORGANIZATION OF HEALTH CARE
IN GREAT BRITAIN**

Учебно-методическое пособие



Минск БГМУ 2023

УДК 614.2(410)(075.8)-054.6
ББК 5я73
ПЗ0

Рекомендовано Научно-методическим советом университета в качестве
учебно-методического пособия 15.02.2023 г., протокол № 2

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ПЗ0 Организация здравоохранения в Великобритании = Organization of Health Care in Great Britain : учебно-методическое пособие / М. Н. Петрова. – Минск : БГМУ, 2020. – 18 с.

ISBN 978-985-21- .

Цель издания — способствовать развитию навыков устной речи и усвоению лексики по данной тематике. Содержит три текста, комплекс упражнений на активизацию лексико-грамматического материала и развитие навыков говорения, тематический словарь и 3 ролевые игры по теме.

Предназначено для студентов всех факультетов.

УДК 614.2(410)(075.8)-054.6

ББК 5я73

ISBN 978-985-21-

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Учебно-методическое пособие «Организация здравоохранения в Великобритании» предназначено для формирования и развития навыков и умений диалогической и монологической разговорной речи на материале текстов по теме и комплекса разработанных к ним упражнений. При разработке системы упражнений автор руководствовался следующими методическими принципами: сознательности, разнообразия заданий, их коммуникативной направленности, последовательности, перехода от упражнений репродуктивного типа к упражнениям продуктивного типа, стимулирующих речемыслительную деятельность обучающихся.

Организация материала предусматривает последовательное формирование и развитие речевых умений от первичных навыков употребления лексических единиц по теме и их грамматического оформления до ситуативных заданий творческого характера, подготавливающих обучающихся к спонтанной диалогической и монологической речи.

Активное использование усвоенного языкового материала, предложенного в игровых ситуациях и дискуссиях, моделирующих речевое общение, в работе над заданиями для проектной деятельности будет способствовать развитию творческого мышления обучающихся, навыков аргументации своего мнения, презентации новых идей.

Topic: Organization of Health Care in Great Britain

Grammar: «Should», «Would» and their functions

Part I. ORGANIZATION OF HEALTH CARE IN GREAT BRITAIN

VOCABULARY FOCUS

I. Remember the following words and word-combinations.

1. national (adj) — национальный, государственный
nation (n)
2. service (n) — служба
serve (v)
3. establish (v) — создавать, основывать
Syn. set up, found
4. ad'ministrative (adj) — административный
administration (n)
administer (v) — управлять, вести дела
5. legis'lation (n) — законодательство
'legislative (adj) ['ledʒislətiv] — законодательный
6. promote (v) — способствовать, помогать, поддерживать
promotion (n) — содействие, укрепление, продвижение (по службе)
7. equity (n) ['ekwiti] — справедливость
'equitable (adj) — справедливый
Syn. just (adj)
8. result (v) from smth — являться следствием чего-либо, происходить в результате чего-либо
9. equal (adj) ['i:kwəl] — равный
e'quality (n) — равенство
ine'quality (n) — неравенство
10. 'access ['æksəs] (n) — доступ
11. ex'pend (v) — тратить, расходовать
expenditures (n) — расходы, затраты
Syn. ex'pence (n) — расходы, траты
at the expence of — за счет
12. match (v) — соответствовать, подходить
13. implement ['impliment] (v) — осуществлять, внедрять, реализовать
Syn. carry out
14. aim (n) — цель
Syn. purpose ['pɜ:pəs]

- be aimed at smth — быть направленным на что-либо
15. provide (v) smb with smth — обеспечивать, снабжать
provision (n) — обеспечение
16. comprehensive (adj) [ˌkɒmpriˈhensɪv] — всесторонний
17. range (n) — область, сфера, зона
18. to be publicly funded — финансироваться государством
19. authority (n) [ɔːˈθɒrɪti] — орган управления; обыкн. pl. the authorities — органы власти, управления
Local Health Authorities — местные органы здравоохранения
20. prac'titioner (n) [prækˈtɪʃnə] — практикующий врач
general practitioner (GP) — врач общей практики
21. rural (adj) [ˈruːrəl] — сельский
22. urban (adj) [ˈɜːbən] — городской
23. pharmaceutical (adj) [ˌfɑːməˈsjuːtɪkəl] — фармацевтический
pharmacy (n) — аптека, фармация
pharma'ceutist (n) — фармацевт
24. a'vailable (adj) — доступный, имеющийся в наличии
25. accommo'dation (n) — помещение, жилье, удобство
26. ma'ternity (n) — материнство
maternity accommodations — родильные дома
27. unit (n) — единица, подразделение
unite (v) [juːˈnaɪt] — объединить
28. deficiency (n) [dɪfɪʃənsi] недостаток
Syn. shortage
deficient (adj) [dɪˈfɪʃənt] — недостаточный, неполный
29. sufficient (adj) — достаточный
30. attention (n) — внимание
attentive (adj) — внимательный
pay attention to smth — обращать внимание на что-либо, уделять внимание чему-либо
31. management (n) — управление, manage (v) — управлять
32. facilities (n) — благоприятные условия
33. convalescent (n) [ˌkɒnvəˈlesnt] — выздоравливающий
34. crowd (n) — толпа, crowd (v) — толпиться
be crowded — быть переполненным.

II. Memorize the suffixes used to form different parts of speech:

nouns: -ment, -ness, -ion (-sion, -tion), -ty, -al, -ence;

adjectives: -fill, -ic, -able, -ous, -y, -ive, -al, -ent, (-ant);

verbs: -ize/use, -ate.

III. Form the missing parts of speech using the appropriate suffixes:

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Verb
nation		service	
cure			promote
	equal	provision	
evidence			contribute
	equitable		treat
	special		develop
	responsible	investigation	
legislation			manage
prevention		arrangement	
	deficient		

IV. Say what is special about the nouns and verbs of the following words:

change, wish, pay, need, demand, cost, use, work, plan, function, nurse.

V. Remember the following prepositional phrases:

to result from smth, to be aimed at smth, to provide smb with smth, to be available to smb, to pay attention to smth (smb), access to health care, to be responsible for smth, to be entitled to smth.

VI. Read and translate the following word combinations.

1. service, national health service, to set up the service, community service, general practitioner services, health authorities, to join the service, ambulance service, to serve the patients;

2. administer, administrative division, administrative unit, administrative differences, local administration, administration of public health services, to administer on behalf of the board;

3. equal, equality, to provide equal rights, equal facilities, to reduce inequality, to establish equality in access to health care;

4. provide, to provide patients with general medical services, to provide necessary facilities for treatment, provision of dental and pharmaceutical services, provision of nursing services;

5. accommodation, to provide accommodation, maternity accommodations, accommodations for convalescents and medical rehabilitation, proper accommodations, adequate accommodations, accommodation will be provided;

6. attention, great attention, much attention is paid to the prevention of diseases, local authorities pay particular attention to ambulance service, to pay attention to setting up day hospitals, to pay attention to equitable use of the resources, an attentive pharmacist.

VII. Complete the sentences with the most suitable words given below.

1. Teaching hospitals provide ... for undergraduate and postgraduate medical education.
 2. The National Health Service in Great Britain was ... in 1948.
 3. The Hospital Services include general and special hospitals, maternity units for treating ... etc.
 4. All the services ... the patient with the individual medical ... that he needs.
 5. The new ... Act was aimed at providing facilities for dental services.
 6. The chief... in the health care system is the Ministry of Health.
- accommodations, set up, authority, convalescents, care, legislative, facilities, provide*

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

VIII. Translate the sentences paying attention to the verbs «Should», «Would», define their functions.

1. The number of doctors and nurses should be increased.
2. He shouldn't work so hard.
3. It's necessary that vaccination should be carried out to prevent the spread of infectious diseases.
4. If I felt bad I would call in a district doctor.
5. The doctor considered that the patient would be operated on the next day.
6. If there were no shortage of medical personnel in Britain, there would be no waiting lists in hospitals.

IX. Find predicate in the sentences and say according to what signs you determine them. Translate the sentences.

1. The National Health Service in Great Britain was established in 1948.
2. The Service consists of 3 parts.
3. The local health authorities should provide ambulance service.
4. The doctor said that the patient had to be X-rayed.
5. The public is free to use the Service or any independent part of it.
6. A teaching hospital can provide facilities for undergraduate and postgraduate medical education.
7. The doctor will advise on the need for the various forms of treatment.

X. Read Text A and translate it

Text A

Organization of Health Care in Great Britain

The main organ of health care in Great Britain is the National Health Service (NHS) which was established in 1948. Similar services function (exist) in England and Wales, in Scotland and Northern Ireland but with administrative differences.

According to the legislative NHS Act of 1948 the task of the service was the promotion of the nation's health by the efficient and equitable use of the resources needed for the prevention and treatment of disease. The main aim of the NHS was to reduce inequalities in health and in access to health care. Unfortunately, there is little evidence that these inequalities have been reduced by the NHS. Although the annual expenditures of the NHS have steadily increased this increase has not matched demands.

Despite numerous political and organizational changes, the NHS remains the main publicly funded health service available to all the permanent residents of the UK based on clinical need. It is financed from general taxation and National Insurance contributions paid by all persons over the age of 18 and employers in the UK. The NHS provides free ambulance services, consultations with general practitioners, hospital treatment and surgical procedures, ongoing treatment programs (e.g. chemotherapy), as well as preventive measures and health education.

The services which have to be paid for include dental, pharmaceutical and ophthalmic services, though patients under 16, over 60 and those on low incomes are usually exempt. Visitors to Britain are only entitled to free emergency care.

The NHS was reorganized several times. The reforms were aimed at the patients' interests and needs and the provision of a comprehensive system of health care at the lowest cost. The NHS was to serve an ever-growing range of health needs with more complex treatments and techniques.

Today the NHS consists of 3 main parts:

1. Health Authorities, dealing with strategy, policy and management.
2. Hospital and Specialists Services.
3. Primary Care/GP Services.

The chief authority in the British health care system is the Department/Ministry of Health which is responsible for the provision of all hospital and specialist services, for research work in the field of prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases, laboratory service and blood transfusion service.

England is divided into 10 Regional Health Authorities developing priorities and strategic plans for specialist services, paying particular attention to the provision of rare specialists in the field of neurology, neurosurgery, radiotherapy and laboratory investigations.

In each Region there is a university with a teaching hospital and a medical school which provide facilities for undergraduate and postgraduate medical or dental education.

The local health authorities are responsible for setting up out-patient clinics and ambulance services, day hospitals for the elderly, district nursing services and the vaccination of the population.

The Hospital Services include general and special hospitals, maternity accommodations, tuberculosis sanatoria, infectious disease units, mental health centers, institutions for convalescents and medical rehabilitation etc. In many parts of the country there is an urgent need for new hospital buildings (to replace the old ones) and there are long waiting lists for inpatient treatment at many hospitals, due to the shortage of medical personnel. The number of doctors in England is not quite enough to serve millions of potential patients who are treated at the expense of the National Health Service. Hospitals are always crowded and the number of doctors and nurses working there is not sufficient to serve the whole population.

The General Practitioner Services consist of Family Doctor Service, the Dental Service and the Pharmaceutical Service. All these services provide the patient with the individual medical care that he needs.

XI. Find in the text English equivalents for the following:

законодательный акт; главная цель; врач общей практики; уменьшить неравенство; всесторонняя система здравоохранения; органы здравоохранения; профилактика и лечение болезни; справедливое использование ресурсов; разрабатывать стратегические планы; уделять особое внимание обеспечению редкими специалистами; обеспечить возможности для додипломного и постдипломного медицинского образования; нести ответственность за службу скорой помощи; договориться о вакцинации населения; роддома; центры психологического здоровья; общий уход; акушерская служба; фармацевтическая служба.

XII. Match the following.

administrative	laboratory service
health	units
to provide	to health care
on behalf of	differences
facilities	authority
infectious disease	for postgraduate education
access	Regional Boards

XIII. Find the information on:

- a) the aims of the legislative NHS Act of 1948;
- b) the purpose of reforms in public health care;

- c) the main parts of the NHS;
- d) the responsibilities of the Ministry of Health;
- e) teaching hospitals;
- f) the functions of the local health authorities;
- g) the hospital services;
- h) the General Practitioner Services.

XIV. Say whether the following statements are true or false.

1. The main task of the NHS in Great Britain is to set up new hospitals and clinics.
2. The first legislative Act on setting up the NHS was adopted in 1974.
3. It is evident that the NHS has significantly reduced inequalities in access to health care.
4. The British National Health Service hasn't undergone any changes since the time of its foundation.
5. The Regional Health Authorities have the function of setting up ambulance service, family planning clinics and day hospitals.
6. The Local Health Authorities are responsible for the vaccination of the population.

XV. Expand the following statements. Add the information from the text.

1. The National Health Service is the main organ of Health Services in Great Britain.
2. The Service consists of 3 main parts.
3. The NHS was reorganized several times.
4. In each Region there is a University with a teaching hospital and a medical school.
5. The Hospital Services include tuberculosis sanatoria and maternity accommodations.
6. England is divided into 10 Regional Health Authorities.

XVI. Answer the questions.

1. What is the main organ of health services in Great Britain?
2. When was the NHS set up?
3. What are the tasks and aims of the NHS?
4. Have any reforms in the NHS been introduced?
5. What were the reforms aimed at?
6. What does the NHS consist of?
7. What are the responsibilities of the chief health authority?
8. What do Regional Health Authorities deal with?
9. What facilities do local health authorities provide?

10. What do the Hospital Services include?
11. What do the General Practitioner Services consist of?

XVII. Complete the sentences.

1. According to the legislative NHS Act of 1948 ...
2. There is little evidence that ...
3. The Ministry of Health is responsible for ...
4. Regional Health Authorities develop ...
5. ... provide facilities for undergraduate and postgraduate medical and dental education.
6. The duties of the local health authorities are ...
7. The Hospital Services include ...
8. ... to serve millions of potential patients.
9. The General Practitioner Services consist of ...

XVIII. Give a short account of the main tasks and duties of the NHS.

XIX. Describe the NHS structure and the responsibilities of its units (constituents).

PART II: GENERAL PRACTITIONER SERVICE

XX. Read Text B and characterize the main features of the Family Doctor Service in Great Britain.

Text B

General Practitioner Service

In the NHS system, the first point of contact for health-related problems is a general practitioner (family doctor). The professional care of a family doctor is available to everyone. In theory a patient is free to choose his own general practitioner and to change to another if he wishes to do so. But in practice this choice is not always possible because if the doctor's list has reached the permitted maximum (3,500 patients) he can't accept any more patients. If a doctor has an assistant, he is allowed to add additional 2,000 patients to his list.

If someone decides not to use the service, he may be a paying and private patient. In this case all the drugs prescribed for a private patient must be paid for by the patient. The doctor working in the Service may accept and attend such paying patients who have not joined the Service. Thus, he may have private practice receiving the pay directly from the patients for his medical advice.

At present the Family Doctor Service is organized from the doctors' own surgeries to which patients go for advice and treatment. It's a doctor's responsibility to provide proper and sufficient surgeries and waiting-rooms for his patients. A GP refers patients to a consultant or a hospital if he considers that a patient may need specialist care.

Many general practitioners work with one assistant. To become an assistant to the general practitioner (the principal) is a common method of entering general practice.

As a member state of the World Health Organization the UK is committed to the view that each individual has the right to the highest attainable level of health. This requires the maintenance of the effective balance of preventive, curative and caring activities, a balanced investment in technologically-based investigation and treatment, the development of long-term supportive care for the elderly and chronic sick.

Notes to Text B

1. join(v) smth — вступать, присоединяться
2. surgery (n) — 1) хирургия; 2) кабинет или приемная врача с аптекой
3. principal (п) — (мед.) ведущий врач общей практики
4. pay (n, v) — 1) плата; 2) платить
paying patients — больные, оплачивающие мед. помощь
5. maintain [men'tein] (v) — поддерживать
maintenance (n) — поддержка, сохранение
6. attain [ə'tein] (v) — достичь, добиться
attainable (adj) — достижимый
7. be committed to smth — быть преданным чему-либо.

XXI. Give English equivalents for the following:

семейный врач; на практике; максимальное количество больных; больные, оплачивающие медицинскую помощь; позволить, разрешить (2); частная практика; плата; кабинет врача; стать помощником у ведущего врача общей практики; распространенный метод; Всемирная Организация Здравоохранения; поддерживать наиболее эффективный баланс профилактической и лечебной работы; долговременная поддерживающая забота о пожилых и хронически больных.

XXII. Fill in the blanks with prepositions where necessary.

1. Family Doctor Services are available ... everyone.
2. ... theory a patient is free to choose his own general practitioner.
3. The doctor working in the Service can attend paying patients who have not joined ... the Service.
4. Health Service doctors are paid ... the Government.

5. A family doctor may receive the pay ... the patient... his advice.
6. ... present the Family Doctor Service is organized ... the doctor's own surgeries, to which patients go ... advice and treatment.
7. A family doctor is responsible ... the provision ... proper surgeries ... his patients.
8. If you want to enter ... general practice you should become an assistant ... the principal.

XXIII. Expand the following statements adding the information from the text.

1. Patients may choose any doctor they wish.
2. Health Service doctors may attend paying patients.
3. The Family Doctor Service is organized from the doctors' own surgeries.
4. Many general practitioners work with one assistant.
5. Each individual has the right to the highest attainable level of health.

XXIV. Ask questions about:

- 1) the patient's freedom to choose a doctor;
- 2) the maximum permitted number of patients to be put on the principal's list;
- 3) the pay the doctors receive;
- 4) a common method of entering general practice;
- 5) the main principles of health care in Great Britain.

XXV. Make out a plan of the text.

XXVI. Describe the Family Doctor Services in Great Britain according to your plan.

Part III: STRATEGIES FOR THE NHS DEVELOPMENT

XXVII. Read Text C and say what problems it deals with.

Text C

Strategies for the NHS development

The changing pattern of morbidity as well as technical innovations demand adaptation of the NHS strategies to new situations and possibilities. The most difficult strategic choice has to be made between prevention, treatment and supportive care. There is a lot of evidence that prevention and care have a big impact on the improvement of the population's duration and quality of life. Therefore, prevention should remain the most important means of controlling morbidity and mortality from infections, ischemic/coronary heart disease and cancer.

Prevention of infection involves mainly treatment of infectious diseases, vaccination of the population and safe disposal of wastes. Cancer presents a serious problem. According to several studies about 30 % of cancer cases are due to smoking and a similar proportion is connected with inadequate diet. Another 20 % of cases are due to a combination of causes associated with occupation, carcinogens in the general environment and other environmental agents. Scientists consider that 80 % to 90 % of all cancer cases are preventable since they are related to environmental and lifestyle influences. Cancer prevention should be based on a combination of preventive strategies. Improvement of public knowledge and understanding of cancer prevention and national screening programs, lifestyle modification and dietary changes are sure to contribute to better outcomes. Prevention of coronary heart disease requires similar measures to reduce the prevalence of cardiovascular risk factors, such as high blood cholesterol, obesity, hypertension, inadequate physical activity and diet.

Many disorders with severe long-term complications require a highly organized approach to diagnosis and treatment. For example, to avoid complications in case of diabetes it is important to carry out close control of blood-sugar levels which demands a wide range of medical and health educational interventions in a coordinated program. The control of hypertension requires similar complex teamwork as does the management of obstructive lung disease or chronic arthropathy.

Supportive care becomes increasingly important as the age structure of the population changes and the number of the elderly increases. Therefore, the health problems of the elderly and the disabled should be regarded as important priorities.

The efficient use of health care resources demands strategic and tactical planning that can be achieved by a coordinated system of management capable of defining and pursuing realistic objectives. Improving leadership is vitally important for setting new health goals, delivering high quality health care services and responding effectively to new challenges. Other priority areas include strengthening people-centered/personalized health care, public health capacity and emergency preparedness, epidemiological surveillance and response.

According to the NHS Long Term Plan the range of digital health services will increase. Digital technology will give people access to their own medical records, allow patients to book appointments, view test results and seek health information and support online.

Notes to Text C

1. morbidity (n) — заболеваемость
2. mortality (n) — смертность
3. impact (n) — воздействие, влияние
4. ischemia [ˈɪskiːmjə] (n) – ишемия
5. ischemic – ишемический

6. safe disposal — надежная утилизация
7. wastes (n) — отходы
8. prevalence (n) — распространенность
9. disabled — нетрудоспособный
10. pursue (v) [pɜːˈsjuː] — проводить в жизнь, реализовывать определенные цели, политику.

XXVIII. Give English equivalents for the following:

технические новшества; изменяющаяся картина заболеваемости; продолжительность жизни; ишемическая болезнь сердца; неправильное питание; сочетание причин; снизить распространенность факторов риска; тяжелые длительные осложнения; хорошо организованный подход к лечению; проблемы со здоровьем пожилых людей; преследовать, проводить в жизнь определенные цели.

XXIX. Answer the questions.

1. What does the changing pattern of morbidity demand?
2. Why should prevention remain the most important means of controlling morbidity and mortality?
3. What does prevention of infection include?
4. What are about 30 % of cancer cases due to?
5. What is the proportion of cancer cases related to inadequate diet?
6. What is the prevention of coronary heart disease aimed at?
7. Why do scientists consider that 80 % to 90 % of cancer cases are preventable?
8. What do the main preventive strategies of cancer include?
9. Why does supportive care become increasingly important?
10. What health problems should be regarded as the main priorities?
11. How can the efficient use of health care resources be achieved?

XXX. Prove the following facts using the information from the text.

1. Prevention remains the most important means of controlling morbidity and mortality.
2. Cancer presents a new set of problems.
3. Many diseases require a highly organized approach for their diagnosis and treatment.
4. Care becomes increasingly important.
5. The efficient use of health care resources demands strategic and tactical planning.

XXXI. Complete the sentences according to the text.

1. The NHS strategies should be adapted to ...
2. There is a lot of evidence that...
3. Prevention of infection involves ...
4. ... are due to smoking.
5. A combination of causes associated with ...
6. ... requires adequate measures to reduce the prevalence of risk factors.
7. Outcomes of many diseases depend on ...

XXXII. Characterize the main strategies for the NHS development.

XXXIII. Role-play 1. You are taking part in the seminar discussion of the new strategies for the NHS development. Express your opinion and ideas on this problem making use of the suggested word-combinations and the opening expressions suitable for the formal, polite speech of seminars and conferences

Opening expressions:

In my opinion ...

In my view...

From my point of view ...

As far as I can see ...

The important thing about... is...

I was wondering if I could ask you a question? — Go right ahead.

I'm not sure what you mean by it (by saying ...).

Perhaps we can ask for other people's views on this?

I quite agree with ... I think you are absolutely right.

I'm afraid I can't agree with you on this point.

I'm afraid I'm not convinced that ...

I'm sorry, could you explain what you mean by ...?

What do you think of...?

Suggested word-combinations:

the changing pattern of morbidity; technical innovations; to adapt the strategies to smth; a lot of evidence; to have a big impact; improved quality of life; the most important means; to control morbidity and mortality; to involve; a serious problem; safe disposal of wastes; a combination of causes associated with smth; prevention; treatment; to depend on; to avoid long-term complications; to influence; supportive care; the age structure of the population; to regard smth as a priority; to define objectives; a coordinated system of management; to meet the requirements.

XXXIV. Role-play 2. You have an opportunity to meet colleagues and renew acquaintances during the conference «coffee break». You are exchanging ideas in an informal conversation. Here are a few conversational «ice breakers» to help you get started:

- Nice (Pleased) to meet you again.
- I looked for you at Registration.
- Well I got here late. Missed the plenary session in fact.
- I enjoyed your presentation very much.
- That's kind of you to say so.
- I was wondering if I might ask you a couple of questions about...

XXXV. Role-play 3. You are discussing the main tasks and responsibilities of the NHS service with the aim of improving it. Exchange your opinions and give recommendations on the NHS structure and the ways to make it work efficiently. Make use of the above given expressions.

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Учебное издание

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**ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ
В ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНИИ**

ORGANIZATION OF HEALTH CARE IN GREAT BRITAIN

Учебно-методическое пособие

На английском языке

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Компьютерная вёрстка А. В. Янушкевич

Подписано в печать . Формат 60×84/16. Бумага писчая «Хероx office».
Ризография. Гарнитура «Times».

Усл. печ. л. . Уч.-изд. л. . Тираж экз. Заказ .

Издатель и полиграфическое исполнение: учреждение образования
«Белорусский государственный медицинский университет».
Свидетельство о государственной регистрации издателя, изготовителя,
распространителя печатных изданий № 1/187 от 18.02.2014.
Ул. Ленинградская, 6, 220006, Минск.