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PRACTICAL HEALTHCARE COOPERATION WITH SCIENCE IS THE KEY TO CHILDREN'S HEALTH

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ABSTRACT. In 2024 on the basis on the St. Petersburg State Pediatric Medical University the VIII National Congress with the international participation “Children's Health — the future of the country” (hereinafter — the Congress) was held, dedicated to the 130th anniversary of the birth of Academician of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR Alexander Fedorovich Tur. The dates of the Congress in 2024, as in previous years, were timed to coincide with the International Children's Day: May 31 — June 1–2. Traditionally the Congress was held at one of the country's leading universities, St. Petersburg State Pediatric Medical University, which became another platform for sharing the experience of colleagues from abroad and various regions of our country, as well as for finding solutions to the most pressing problems of pediatrics. The Congress was organized by the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, the Legislative Assembly of St. Petersburg, the Government of St. Petersburg, the Health Committee of the Government of the Leningrad Region, the St. Petersburg State Pediatric Medical University of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, the Union of Pediatricians of Russia, the Interregional Public Organization League of Doctors of the North-West. As in the previous year, the plenary session, all international conferences, symposiums, round tables and master classes held within the framework of the Congress were videotaped. Foreign guests had an opportunity to join the discussion in the classrooms through electronic systems. Every year, the congress gathers more than 2500 participants from 15 countries and more than 80 cities in Russia. Within the framework of the forum, international conferences, an open meeting of the main neonatologists of Russia, a Russian-Chinese teleconference, symposiums, round tables and master classes were held, more than 400 oral reports and more than 20 poster presentations were heard and discussed.

KEYWORDS: national congress, children, health organization and public health, pediatric care

СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВО ПРАКТИЧЕСКОГО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ С НАУКОЙ — ЗАЛОГ ДЕТСКОГО ЗДОРОВЬЯ

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РЕЗЮМЕ. В 2024 г. состоялся VIII Национальный конгресс с международным участием «Здоровые дети — будущее страны» (далее — Конгресс), посвященный 130-летию со дня рождения академика АМН СССР Александра Федоровича Тура. Сроки проведения Конгресса в 2024 г., как и в прошлые годы, были приурочены к Международному дню защиты детей: 31 мая — 1–2 июня. По традиции Конгресс прошел в одном из ведущих вузов страны, Санкт-Петербургском государственном педиатрическом медицинском университете, который стал еще одной площадкой по обмену опытом коллег из-за рубежа и различных регионов нашей страны, а также по поиску решений наиболее актуальных проблем педиатрии. Организаторами Конгресса выступили Министерство здравоохранения Российской Федерации, Законодательное собрание Санкт-Петербурга, Правительство Санкт-Петербурга, Комитет по здравоохранению правительства Ленинградской области, ФГБОУ ВО «Санкт-Петербургский государственный педиатрический медицинский университет» Минздрава России, Союз педиатров России, Межрегиональная общественная организация «Лига врачей Северо-Запада». Как и в прошлом году, осуществлялась видеотрансляция пленарного заседания, всех международных конференций, симпозиумов, круглых столов и мастер-классов, проводимых в рамках Конгресса. Иностранные гости имели возможность подключиться к дискуссии в аудиториях посредством электронных систем. Ежегодно Конгресс собирает более 2500 участников из 15 стран и более 80 городов России. В рамках форума прошли международные конференции, открытое совещание главных неонатологов России, российско-китайский телемост, симпозиумы, круглые столы и мастер-классы, было заслушано и обсуждено более 400 устных докладов и более 20 — постерных.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: национальный конгресс, дети, организация здравоохранения и общественное здоровье, педиатрическая помощь

The annual National Congress “Healthy Children — the Future of the Country” has become a tradition in the pediatric community both in our country and abroad. In 2024, the VIII National Congress with international participation “Healthy Children — the Future of the Country” was held, commemorating the 130th anniversary from the birth of Alexander Fedorovich Tur, Academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. The St. Petersburg State Pediatric Medical University became the venue of the Congress. The main purpose of the Congress was to discuss topical issues of children’s health care, to improve medical care for children, to develop unified approaches to prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation. The Congress events contributed to the professional development of pediatric health care specialists, dissemination of best practices of colleagues from different regions of Russia and other countries, introduction of modern technologies in medicine.

The Congress was held in accordance with the Plan of Scientific and Practical Events of the

Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation in 2024 (Order No. 726 issued by the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation on 29 December 2023 “On Approval of the Plan of Scientific and Practical Events of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation in 2024”).

Guests of honour and participants of the Congress were leading Russian and foreign specialists of children’s health care, chief specialists of health care authorities of Russian regions, heads of medical organizations, representatives of the authorities, practicing doctors.

According to the established tradition, the Congress was conducted by Vasily Ivanovich Orel, Honored Scientist of the Russian Federation, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor, Vice-Rector for Academic Affairs, Head of the Department of Social Pediatrics and Health Care Management of the Faculty of Pediatrics and Vocational Education and Training. Dmitry Olegovich Ivanov, President of the Congress, Rector of St. Petersburg State Pediatric Medical University, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor, Chief Consultant Neonatologist of the Ministry of Health of the

Russian Federation, made a welcoming speech. In his speech he noted that “Health care and education in our country always attracted close attention. Proper setting of tasks, inexhaustible enthusiasm and excitement which is characteristic for representatives of national medicine, readiness to discuss and share knowledge and experience with each other have always helped to achieve success and efficiently solve problems faced by the medical community. For the eighth year in a row, the National Congress with international participation “Healthy Children — the Future of the Country” has become an effective platform for cooperation between practical healthcare and basic science, a meeting point for absolutely different people who were united by one common goal: to create ideal conditions for providing medical care to children from conception to adulthood. Our congress is designed to bring together representatives of governmental authorities, educational, scientific and medical organizations of Russia, small, medium and large businesses, young scientists, leading Russian and foreign experts in the field of medicine, pharmaceuticals and information technologies” (Fig. 1).

On behalf of the Government of St. Petersburg the participants of the Congress were welcomed by Oleg Ergashev, Vice-Governor of St. Petersburg, who noted that “This hall brought together leading experts not only from Russia, but also from abroad. I am proud of the fact that our country has managed to build a unique system of assistance to children, which has no analogues in the whole world...

It is impossible not to mention the successes we have already achieved. Today, the infant mortality rate in Russia has reached a historic minimum of 4.2 ppm. This means that our doctors manage to save more children's lives than their colleagues from many foreign countries. The fight continues for every child, and those stories of rescue, which yesterday seemed incredible and miraculous, do not surprise us today. And it is equally important that the fight goes on not only for the life of each patient, but for the quality of this life...”

Yuri Lobzin, the President of the Children's Research and Clinical Centre for Infectious Diseases, Academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Professor Leyla Namazova-Baranova, Honored Scientist of the Russian Federation, Academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union of Pediatricians of Russia, Doc-



Fig. 1. Rector of St. Petersburg State Pediatric Medical University, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor Dmitry Olegovich Ivanov at the opening of the Congress “Healthy children — the future of the country”

Рис. 1. Ректор Санкт-Петербургского государственного педиатрического медицинского университета, доктор медицинских наук, профессор Дмитрий Олегович Иванов на открытии Конгресса «Здоровые дети — будущее страны»

tor of Medical Sciences, and Raufu Oruj oglu Baylarov, Vice-Rector for Research of Azerbaijan Medical University addressed the Congress with welcoming addresses. Members of the Federation of Rectors of Russian and Arab Universities sent their video messages: Dr Samaha Bashir, General Counsellor of the Federation, Muhammad Said Hanbash, President of Hadramawt University (Yemen), Wael Nabil Abdel Salam, President of the Arab University of Beirut (Lebanon), Alsunduk Tahani, Vice Rector, Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry, Professor of Al-Turan University (Iraq).

The Congress included discussions on the most urgent problems of pediatrics, neonatology, pediatric surgery, anesthesiology and resuscitation, healthcare organization, rehabilitation, sports medicine, nephrology, pediatric cardiology, morphology and physiology of the child, psychological features of modern children and adolescents, infectious diseases, medical education and other areas. The focus of attention was on interdisciplinary presentations, case studies, discussion of new methods and treatments. Much attention was paid to new regulatory documents and clinical recommendations.

The Congress included conferences, breakout sessions, including those with international participation:

- Neonatology: achievements and opportunities.
- Evidence-based pediatrics.
- Knowledge of propaedeutics is the basis of clinical thinking of a pediatrician.
- Rare and complex cases in pediatric surgery and anaesthesiology-reanimatology.
- Actual problems of pediatric nephrology.
- Rehabilitation and sports medicine.
- Actual questions of diagnostics and morphogenesis of childhood diseases.
- Favourable environment for children.
- Childhood — space of psychological safety.
- Rare and complicated cases in pediatric surgery and anaesthesiology-reanimatology.
- Logopathology and speech therapy: A dialogue of science and practice.
- V St. Petersburg Symposium on Morphology, Biochemistry, Normal and Pathological Physiology of the Child.
- Children's health in modern society: problems and ways of solution.
- Obstetrics and Gynaecology — modern realities and prospects.
- International Conference In Pediatric Rheumatology: the Focus On Autoinflammation.
- The role of nurses in enhancing quality of life and reproductive potential.
- Interdisciplinary poster session.

In addition to the conferences, an open meeting of the chief neonatologists of Russia, Russian-Chinese teleconference, symposia, round tables and master-classes were held, more than 400 reports and more than 20 posters were heard and discussed.

The main topics for discussion were:

- Implementation of Priority National Project “Health Care” in terms of maternal and child health care:
 1. Infant and child mortality and demographic problems. New opportunities and solutions to maintain and improve indicators in the Russian Federation.
 2. Improving accessibility and quality of medical care for women and children.
 3. Audit of compliance with clinical recommendations for pediatric and neonatal care.
- First results of extended neonatal screening in the Russian Federation.

- Medical and genetic counselling and research for solving actual problems of reproductive medicine, neonatology and pediatrics.
- Pediatric dietetics as a special section of propaedeutics of pediatric diseases. Nutrition of a healthy and sick child. Nutriciology of infancy.
- Neonatal rheumatology: the importance of early diagnosis and therapeutic options.
- Reanimation and intensive care in pediatrics and neonatology. Infectious-inflammatory diseases, lesions of the central nervous system.
- Neonatal and foetal surgery: unique cases and innovative technologies.
- Emergency conditions in pediatrics and pediatric surgery.
- Modern technologies and rare (atypical) cases in pediatric surgery.
- Problems of children's disability and possibilities of rehabilitation.
- Chance for survival — surgical methods of treatment.
- Actual problems of pediatric nephrology.
- Catamnesis of premature newborns. How to organize it? What problems? What conclusions?
- Phthisiatry of early age. Tuberculosis in very young children.
- The role of fundamental developments in children's health care.
- Primary medical care to the pediatric population: problems and solutions.
- Audit of the quality of medical care for children. Clinical audit in a neonatological hospital.
- Immunological prevention of infectious diseases in pediatrics.
- Realisation of international projects in the field of children's health care.
- Possibilities of sports medicine for children.
- Ultrasound, functional and molecular diagnostics in pediatrics and neonatology: promising developments and opportunities.
- Recent trends in professional medical education.
- Actualisation of the order of pathological and anatomical investigations in pediatric practice.
- Questions of childhood psychology. Speech disorders and their correction.

The international conference “Evidence-based pediatrics” organized the round table “Modern standards in pediatric practice”. There were discussed problems of differentiated diagnostics, modern approaches to diagnostics and standards of treatment of the most common diseases in the practice of a district pediatrician (endocrine and allergic diseases, digestive system diseases, etc.), as well as problems of diagnostics and medical care for life-threatening conditions in children at the outpatient stage. There was also presented the Diary of a Healthy Child, developed in St. Petersburg State Pediatric University to improve cooperation between pediatricians and the patient’s legal representatives. The participants defined the importance of breastfeeding in the first months of life and gave recommendations on how to preserve lactation in case of functional disorders.

“Tuberculosis in infants” was focused on BCG vaccination of newborns in maternity hospitals and perinatal centres, contraindications to vaccination, possible complications and ways to prevent them. Special attention is paid to the problem of congenital tuberculosis, prevention of tuberculosis in neonates born from tuberculosis-affected mothers, peculiarities of the clinical course of this infection in young children, difficulties in diagnosis and verification of the diagnosis taking into account anatomico-physiological features, indications and contraindications to the prescription of anti-tuberculosis drugs for young children. The experience of tuberculosis screening in Belarusian children was presented by L.A. Gorbach, Associate Professor from Minsk.

Within the framework of the international conference “Rare and Complex Cases in Pediatric Surgery and Anaesthesiology-Ranimatology”, E.Yu. Felker held a master class “Possible variants of automation in anaesthesiology taking into account artificial intelligence”, where the participants were provided with an overview of modern methods of automation using artificial intelligence. Advantages, difficulties and prospects of using artificial intelligence equipment were shown on the example of video recordings of work with patients in the Department of Anaesthesiology-Resuscitation of St. Petersburg State Medical University.

Another master class “Method of umbilical hernia treatment” was conducted by Doctor of Medical Sciences V.G. Svarich, who presented his method of herniorrhaphy. This method has been applied since 2016 in the surgical department of the Republican Children’s Clinical Hospital in

Syktvykar. The proposed method simplifies the technique of surgery in children, reduces the operation time and the risk of postoperative complications, preserves the anatomy of the umbilical region, eliminates the stage of suturing postoperative wounds.

The international conference “Neonatology: Achievements and Opportunities” included an open meeting of chief neonatologists of Russia, where the issues of infant and child mortality, peculiarities of routing of newborns, mastering of clinical recommendations by specialized specialists, organization of medical care for children at different stages, etc. were discussed. During this conference, symposia “Neonatal Neurology: Innovations and Achievements” and “Rare Diseases in Newborns” were held. The participants raised the problems of studying and researching neurological and rare diseases in newborns, since the early detection and treatment leads to better results and higher quality of life.

The international conference “Children’s Health in Modern Society: Problems and Solutions” (Fig. 2), which was organized by the Department of Social Pediatrics and Health Care Management of the Faculty of Pediatrics and Additional Professional Education (APE) and the Department of Public Health and Health Care of SPbSMU, hosted a Russian-Chinese teleconference “Analysis of the State of Treatment of Premature Infants in China: Studies Based on CHNN (Chinese Neonatal Network) Data”. During the Russian-Chinese dialogue, Dr. Lin Yuan, Director of the Neonatal Medical Center at the Children’s Hospital of Fudan University, presented the latest systems of medical database organization and their application for the analysis of treatment of premature infants in China.

Some presentations were aimed at improving the organizational structure of the medical center in order to increase the accessibility of primary health care to the population. Specifically, the report “Outpatient consultative units of a multidisciplinary hospital as a reserve for increasing the accessibility of primary health care” (Orel V.I., Shmidt T.A., Kirichenko I.Ya., Department of Social Pediatrics and Health Care Organization of the Faculty of Pediatrics and APE) presented activities of an outpatient consultative unit of the Mariinskaya Hospital. The hospital comprises unique medical departments and centers, such as the city phoniatics office, the city nephrology center, the city center for professional pathology



Fig. 2. Conference "Children's Health in modern society: problems and solutions"

Рис. 2. Конференция «Здоровье детей в современном обществе: проблемы и пути решения»

and rehabilitation of professional patients, where patients receive medical care from highly qualified specialists of a narrow profile, which is impossible to access in the polyclinic at their place of residence. Outpatient and consultative units of the hospital can use all the resources in their work, which makes it possible to create a "closed cycle", providing medical care to patients and making it significantly more accessible for residents of St. Petersburg.

Since 2018, the priority project "Creation of a new model of a medical organization providing primary health care" has been launched in our country. The report "Application of Lean Technologies in Medical Organizations Providing Outpatient Medical Care for Dental Diseases" (V.A. Zatulkin, N.A. Gurieva, V.I. Smirnova, Department of Social Pediatrics and Health Care Organization of PF and APE) outlines prerequisites for introducing organizational changes in outpatient dental care. The questionnaire survey of patients showed that 35.0% of people are not satisfied with medical care in the dental polyclinic, more than half (52.9%) spend more than 10 minutes at the registration desk, respondents also complained about queues in front of the doctor's office and difficulties in making an appointment. Among doc-

tors, 80.0% believe that the main problem when receiving a patient is the long time spent on paper medical documentation. Low employee involvement is evidenced by the fact that the vast majority (75.7%) did not see the need for organizational changes, every third person is not ready to make suggestions to improve the work of the medical organization, as they believe that the polyclinic administration will not take them into account. To improve the quality and accessibility of dental care at the outpatient stage, the authors proposed the introduction of lean production tools, such as "open registration" and introduction of an administrator, optimal information support and convenient navigation in the polyclinic, creation of a call center, electronic document management, etc.

D.V. Chentsov, Chief Physician of City Polyclinic No. 40, postgraduate student of the Department of Social Pediatrics and Health Care Organization of PF and APO, presented his report "Modern approaches for creating a culture of health care among adolescents". In St. Petersburg, a regional model of preventive care for children has been formed, which is headed by the City Centre for Public Health and Medical Prevention (CCHMP). An important aspect of this model is active promotion of healthy lifestyle measures and encouraging

the population to preserve their health. To actualize the work on medical prevention, which determines the effectiveness of adolescents' participation in the prevention of health disorders, it is necessary to strengthen "medical awareness". Medical awareness is the potential of knowledge and skills on health protection, which is formed under a set of measures on hygiene education and training. The main forms of preventive work among adolescents include health lessons, competitions, campaigns, station games and excursions to the CCHMP museum. Some examples of topics discussed at health lessons are: "Be healthy!", "Nutrition is good for you!", "Movement is life", "Smoking is bad for your health", "Alcohol and health", etc. CCHMP actively cooperates with medical and educational organizations, the health departments of district administrations, social services, the Commissioner for Children's Rights, etc.

The problems of medical support for adolescents and young people, especially during the transition to adult outpatient clinics, were raised in the report "Contemporary Problems of Departmental Interaction in Medical Care for Adolescents and Young People" (Kim A.V., Samoilova O.S., Department of Social Pediatrics and Health Care Organization of PF and APE). The authors identified three groups of problems:

- 1) organizational and methodological problems: lack of continuity in the work of children's and adult outpatient clinics; lack of regulatory and legal documentation; lack of an organizational mechanism and specific algorithm for transferring adolescents from a children's outpatient network to an adult one; lack of departmental control over this process;
- 2) lack of an individual and comprehensive approach to the medical care of young people: low motivation of adolescents and young people to preserve their health; insufficient information about transfer to the adult network, goals and procedures of medical check-ups; work with teenagers in adult outpatient clinics on request rather than on active invitation; low coverage of 18-year-old patients by medical check-ups; untimely placement of patients with chronic diseases on medical follow-up;
- 3) material and technical problems: lack of digitalization of the transfer process — high Labor intensity and time losses during manual selection of a patient regi-

ster and paper pediatrics; economic and time losses: paper and cartridge for paper disease histories, driver's resource; lack of a separate module in the medical information system (MIS) for working with adolescents.

Professor of Ivanovo State Medical University I.E. Boboshko introduced a specific type of adolescents' response to recurrent acute respiratory illnesses (ARI) in her presentation "Medical and social aspects in practice of monitoring frequently and long-term sick children". This response included increased emotional sensitivity, fixation of negative events, instability and inconsistency of feelings and desires, inhibition of external expression of feelings and experiences, immersion in oneself, lack of openness to others. In this regard, it is especially important to define a rehabilitation potential and its possibilities in medical and social assistance to such children. Rehabilitation potential is a complex of biological and psychophysical characteristics of a person, as well as social and environmental factors that allow him or her to realize his or her potential abilities to a greater or lesser extent. The diagnosis of psychological and social problems at a medical and social assistance department of a children's outpatient clinic complements the assessment of rehabilitation potential by a district pediatrician as part of the dispensary monitoring of a child with health problems. The correction of psychological and social problems through the improvement of rehabilitation potential makes it possible to increase effectiveness of medical monitoring (Fig. 3).

Two reports were devoted to assisted reproductive technologies (ART).

T.A. Krivolesova, Head of the Department of Assisted Reproductive Technologies of St. Petersburg State Pediatrics University, Candidate of the Department of Social Pediatrics and Health Care Organization PF and APE, presented the topic "Patients Opinion on the Availability of Medical Care with In Vitro Fertilisation". According to the conducted sociological research, the main problems in organizing medical care for IVF treatment were: the need for a large number of tests and analyzes before IVF (48.2% of women and 17.2% of men); unpredictability of pregnancy after IVF (35.7% and 11.2%, respectively); lack of possibility to perform all tests and consultations at the place of residence (32.1% and 17.0%, respectively); the need to pay for separate laboratory and diagnos-



Fig. 3. Speech by Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor of Ivanovo State Medical University I.E. Boboshko. Presidium: Honored Scientist RF, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor V.I. Orel, Honored Scientist RF, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor V.K. Yuryev

Рис. 3. Выступление доктора медицинских наук, профессора Ивановского государственного медицинского университета И.Е. Бобошко. Президиум: Заслуженный деятель науки РФ, доктор медицинских наук, профессор В.И. Орел, Заслуженный деятель науки РФ, доктор медицинских наук, профессор В.К. Юрьев

tic tests (30.4% and 27.4%, respectively); long waiting times for a doctor's consultation (26.8% and 24.1%, respectively); long waiting times for diagnostic tests (21.4 and 18.9%, respectively); long waiting times for IVF procedures (19.6 and 6.9%, respectively); lack of free individual or group psychological support for couples diagnosed with infertility (5.4 and 3.4%, respectively) (Fig. 4).

The authors of the report "Medical and social profile of patients of the department of pregnancy pathology who overcame infertility with the help of ART" (Moiseeva K.E., Harbedia Sh.D., Sergienko O.I., Department of Public Health and Healthcare) presented the results of a sociological study conducted in the department of pregnancy pathology of St. Petersburg State Pediatric Medical University. The share of patients who overcame infertility with the help of ART and received medical care paid by obligatory medical insurance funds was 92.4%. The proportion of unmarried patients was only 6.1

and 11.2% of pregnant women had multiple pregnancies. More than half of the patients had a second pregnancy or more (55.9%), which occurred after the second or subsequent attempts (56.1%). However, in the majority of cases it was the first birth (76.8%). In 77.5% of the women, infertility was diagnosed before the age of 35 years. Most of the cases were primary (61.0%) and female (88.0%) infertility. The mean age of primary infertility was 30.04 ± 2.72 years, secondary infertility 31.04 ± 1.95 years, female infertility 30.71 ± 2.11 years and male infertility 30.65 ± 2.06 years ($p > 0.05$). Abortions occurred in 41.5% of women who became pregnant using ART, and 20.5% of the patients had fetal pathology. The most common pathologies during pregnancy were endocrine diseases (65.9%, gestational diabetes mellitus 30.5%), myopia (40.7%), anemia (38.8%), genitourinary diseases (26.3%) and pre-eclampsia (25.1%). COVID-19 or acute respiratory viral infections (ARVI) were observed in 20.7% of IVF pregnant



Fig. 4. Speech by the head of the Department of Assisted Reproductive Technologies of St. Petersburg State Medical University T.A. Krivolesova Presidium: Honored Scientist RF, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor V.I. Orel

Рис. 4. Выступление заведующей отделением вспомогательных репродуктивных технологий СПбГПМУ Т.А. Криволевой. Президиум: Заслуженный деятель науки РФ, доктор медицинских наук, профессор В.И. Орел

women. The most frequent principal diagnosis on admission was caesarean section delivery (44.6%) and preterm Labor (25.9%).

The analysis of abortion prevalence in the Russian Federation, the North-West Federal District (NWFD) and St. Petersburg for 2018–2022 is presented in the report “Assessment of medical and social factors determining abortion behaviors” (V.K. Yuryev, V.V. Sokolova, A.N. Kuzmin, V.V. Kirilenko, Department of Public Health and Healthcare). The conclusions drawn by the authors indicate a low level of abortion prevalence in St. Petersburg (8.6 per 1,000 women of fertile age) compared to the North-West Federal District and the Russian Federation (11.4 per 1,000), and a downward trend in this indicator in all the territories studied. In Russia as a whole, there is a negative trend in the growth of abortions among first-pregnant women. Among the women who were referred for abortion, the predominant groups were 20–

24 and 25–29 year olds, residents of St. Petersburg, with higher or incomplete higher education, average or low income, married and with children (usually one child). Increased abortion history was characteristic of newcomers from other regions, with secondary special education, working in state-funded organisations, having low or high income, registered or open marriage and having children (more often two or more). Despite high self-assessment of knowledge about contraception, pregnancy was unplanned for the majority of respondents as a result of irregular use of combined oral contraceptives and the calendar method and interrupted sexual intercourse. The main reasons for pregnancy termination were insufficient financial income and the lack of a permanent job.

Issues of economic nature were devoted to the speeches “Formation of universal competence in the field of economic culture and financial literacy in students of medical school” (Kirilenko V.V.,

Sokolova V.V., Department of Public Health and Public Healthcare), where the problems of implementation of curricula for training medical students in the formation of universal competences and, in particular, competences in the field of economic and financial literacy were considered. In order to implement the state policy in the sphere of health care and to increase the flexibility and responsiveness of the health care management system at the level of medical organisations, it was proposed to pay attention to the formation of economic culture and financial literacy of medical personnel, to develop approaches and recommendations aimed at training medical personnel to work in crisis economic conditions, rational planning and optimisation of activities.

The report "Methodology of differentiated approach to incentive payments in medical organizations providing primary health care" (Kim A.V., Sochkova L.V., Department of Social Paediatrics and Health Care Organisation, PF and APE) concerned differentiated approach to remuneration of medical workers of primary health care. The authors present a developed formalized, easy-to-use system for recording the activity of each employee of a medical organization, based on specially developed local labour standards, with the inclusion of an individual assessment of his/her activity and allowing a differentiated approach to the appointment of incentive payments. This system takes into account the target indicators of the implementation of state and regional programs in the field of health care. The questionnaire survey conducted among the employees of adult outpatient clinics showed an increase in satisfaction with their final labor results — monthly salary — after the introduction of the differentiated remuneration system. This year the lecture part of the Congress was reduced, and the main attention was paid to the work in small groups — master classes, seminars, trainings and other activities.

This year, the lecture part of the Congress was reduced and the focus was on small group work — masterclasses, seminars, trainings and other activities.

The Congress was attended not only by Russian specialists from different regions of our country, but also by guests from Belarus, China, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Turkey, Italy, Saudi Arabia.

Within the system of Continuing Medical Education (CME) the topics of the Congress were accredited in 54 specialties for doctors and 21 specialties for nursing staff.

According to the results of the Congress, it can be concluded that the health of modern children is a cause for concern: the number of practically healthy children is decreasing, the number of children suffering from chronic pathology is growing, and the number of school graduates diagnosed with 2–3 chronic diseases is increasing. Therefore, the development and implementation of new forms of preventive, therapeutic, medical, social and psychological care for children remains an urgent task for children's health care.

All participants noted that the exchange of experience between doctors and researchers is important for the improvement of such work, which is possible within the framework of such meetings and other forums.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Author contribution. Thereby, all authors made a substantial contribution to the conception of the study, acquisition, analysis, interpretation of data for the work, drafting and revising the article, final approval of the version to be published and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the study.

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