

THE PHARMA INNOVATION - JOURNAL

State Regulation of Health Care in Western Ukraine in First Half of XX Century

Oksana Soroka ^{1*}

1. Legal department of Ivano-Frankivsk National Medical University, 76018, Ukraine, Ivano-Frankivsk, Galytska street, 2, Ukraine
[E-mail: gevka.natalya@mail.ru]

In the article it is analyzed state regulation of health care in western Ukraine in first half of XX century, which was in complicated social-political circumstances. Frequent changes of social-economic formations, transition under govern of different states, centuries wick of population from site of each of them have considerably influenced on character of social relations, particularly in sphere of health care. In such circumstances health care in this region of Ukraine for a long period of time have been built under influence and according to laws of governing states. Western Ukraine was place for approbation of laws of these states.

Keyword: State Regulation, Health Care, Western Ukraine.

1. Introduction

In circumstances of reforming all spheres of social life that is happening in Ukraine today, appears necessity to study and summarize national historical legislative experience. Great interest in this process is aimed at studying history of state authorities' work, which performed functions of social relations regulation in sphere of health care.

About peculiarities of formation and applying health care legislation in western Ukraine in first half of XX century we will get to know from memories and archive materials that give opportunity to figure out general picture of historic events.

Historically such situation was created that during first half of XX century western Ukraine was part of different states. At the very beginning of the researched period there were two of them: from

one side – Austria-Hungary, that didn't want to give its part of Ukraine, from other side – Poland which had interest to strengthen its position here after collapse of Austria-Hungary. In 1918 western Ukraine became part of Western-Ukrainian People's Republic, and after act of Unification from 22 of January 1919 became part of Ukrainian People's Republic. In this period Russia begins to spread actively its sphere of influence on this region. From 1920 to 1939 this territory was part of II Rechi Pospolutoi. On 17-th of September 1939 on the basis of Molotov-Ribbentrop pact Galychyna was occupied by soviet troops and included to URSR. From 22 of June 1941 to May 1944 this territory was under German occupation and since June 1944 soviet authority has established here again^[1,2,3].

Suggested analytic excursion to history gives us opportunity to separate four main periods of state

regulation development in health care sphere in western Ukraine in first half of XX century.

The first one covers period of Austria-Hungary Empire (1900-1918). In this period lands of western Ukraine were the most undeveloped part of the empire, where Austrian system of law was fixed and which was the place for approbation new Austrian laws^[4].

All government's orders were published in official (service) and private collections and were compulsory for all parts of Austro-Hungary monarchy, where general Civil code was published of 1811, even if appropriate order issued for separate judicial establishment or certain province. Since 1848 "Herald of state laws" and "Herald of district laws" has been issued^[5].

In medicine of the region this period of history is marked with creation and implementation of first state programme and organizational systems of health care. All medical establishments that were at state financing in this period mainly were directed at anti-epidemiological actions so as Austria was afraid spreading infectious diseases to its central regions, and for other actions money weren't directed.

Structure of health care establishments in Austria-Hungary was reconstructed according to code of sanitary laws of the monarchy. The last created three-stage level of management with health care: department of health care in Ministry of internal affairs, regional and local bodies of authority.

In 1876 government of Austria-Hungary issued law "About doctoring of civil health care", which helped to improve medical service of Galychyna population^[6]. With purpose of providing outpatient service at territory of western Ukraine 20 sanitary districts were created, like medical areas. Medical network wasn't big, consisted of civil hospitals and hospitals that belonged to private person and charity organizations.

For times of Austria great part of judicial documents that regulated pharmaceutical activity was adopted and implemented. They defined norms of rights and obligations of pharmacists,

inspecting and requirements to pharmaceutical enterprises, regulation of pharmaceutical education. Among legislative acts that regulated medical activity were such, that regulated issues of private property of pharmacists, fixed prices for medicines and equipping of drug-store premises; were fixed the rules for producing, storing, control, quality and sales of medicines. Main changes in pharmaceutical legislation in the beginning of XX century were related with adoption law "About regulation of pharmaceutical relations" in 1906, which was one of best branch laws in Europe. In western Ukraine worked drug-stores of Symon Edelman, Zygmund Gegel, "Under Angel" of Master Kazymyr Artmatys^[7].

In the second period western lands of Ukraine became part of Western-Ukrainian People's Republic. (1918-1919) and after Act of Unification on 22 January 1919 became part of Ukrainian People's Republic.

For administration of Western Ukrainian People's Republic health care issue became the most urgent in the beginning on November 1918 because of military clashes with Polish divisions that arose against Ukrainian authority. Organization and activity of medical service was managed by sanitary department of Internal affairs secretary, food rations were given out. Therefore, doctors, sanitars and nurses as well as the most necessary medicines were not enough. In spite of this, medical service did a lot for granting medical service for population of the region and thousands of war prisoners who moved through western Ukraine. Formidable epidemic of typhus that had started to spread in the region was mainly eliminated^[8].

Third period is the period when Ukraine was part of Rich Pospolyta II (1919 - 1939) according to "Small Versal treatise", signed between states of Poland and Antanta.

Council of restoration Polish state since 4-th of April 1918 has created Ministry of civil health, social defense and labor safety which existed only till 280th of November 1923. After liquidation of this Ministry its functions were

divided between Ministry of internal affairs and Ministry of labor and social defense. The last one has captured issues of defense of motherhood and childhood, service of invalid people, supervision for work of medical and hygienic establishments. All other issues became part of responsibility Ministry of internal affairs, part of which was created department of health care.

State regulation of medical help in Poland was done by department of health care in Ministry of internal affairs and by local governing bodies – in counties and provinces. In reality all the administration on places reported to bodies of internal affairs Ministry represented by monitors and governors. Minor position in system of monitors and governors belonged to sectors and departments of health care, social defense to which government of Poland paid little attention^[9].

In 1921 Law about doctor's practice was issued according to which only polish citizen could practice. District doctors in their work were guided by instruction, issued by Austria-Hungary in 1906. District doctor reported to county's doctor and was fully responsible for state of medical service in his district^[10,11].

In created doctor's districts at hospitals so-called "registers of ill" were implemented, which later were restructured into insurance registers. Registers existed on membership's fees that were voluntary organized by workers and employees, each month contributing 2% of their salaries. In case of illness member received money in amount 60 % of average month earning and had right for free outpatient help, and if needed – with hospital help, cost of which was paid by cash-register for ill (50 %) and by state (50 %). Since December 1933 cash-registers for ill were reorganized to insurance^[12].

In spite of not sufficient level of medical service, western Ukraine in this period was famous as resort place, that's why issue of development of resort curing was one of the priorities to develop in this region. There were a lot of acting resort establishments of different profile at Gyzylschyna, that created this region fame as

popular resort area, and many climatic resorts were in list of best resorts in Poland. Yet in 1835 it was mentioned that in little town Deliatyn that lies above Pryt river near sharp Carpathians a lot of people get together in summer for drinking "jentuzia" (specially-cooked milk - author) and bathing.

In fourth period (1939-1950) peculiarities of state regulation of health care responds to its three main stages: 1939-1941 – forming of soviet administrative-command system of management; 1941-1944 – submission of activity of state's authority activity to laws of war time; 1944-1950 – establishing of soviet command-administrative form of state governing.

First stage was characterized with sovietization of all spheres of life that touched, of course medical branch as well – health care began to restructure according to soviet laws. In this time in districts that were controlled by soviet authorities that proclaimed building of new bodies of state governing, gradual liquidation of before-revolution forms of governing by medical affairs (county's and provinces doctor's units) and creating at local authorities medical-sanitary departments – first soviet bodies of managing with medical affairs^[13]. Needs of social-economic development of this region required development of medical service system which became free. Due to this, doctors who did medical practice and doctors without work received job at state medical establishments.

During the second period of Hitler occupation of western Ukraine, German command has not just dissolved Ukrainian government, but also started persecutions, arrests and mass compulsory moving of population to Germany for work. In connection with fast moving of hostile troops to territory of Ukraine, creation of big part of military medical units was disrupted, and acting military hospitals couldn't perform all tasks which were given to them. In very complicated conditions major part of medical service of troops was laid at medical units, separate medical battalions of divisions and on not big quantity of

field mobile garrisoned hospitals. They had to perform great in its volumes work that usually was higher than staff opportunities of many medical establishments.

Heavy social consequence of the war in third period became mass epidemics that covered population of western regions of Ukraine. Liquidation of infectious diseases epidemics and improvement of general level of medical service of population helped gradual increase of doctors staff and developing network of medical establishments.

Particular attention was paid to improvement of medical service of village population, district and regional hospitals were organized, called to become organization-methodological and curing-consultative centers of districts as for granting high-qualified and specialized medical help to village population^[14,15].

Reform started in 1948 and was intended at joining hospitals with outpatient policlinic establishments and further creation of dispensary method and district principle of service. In spite of limited material-technical base, not sufficient provision with medicines, medical equipment and tooling, financing health care at remaining principle and limit of medical specialists, state regulation of health care sphere was directed at providing medical establishments with staff, in-time diagnostics and granting medical help.

For fulfillment of strict requirement of the brunch in doctor's staff according to decision of Council of national Commissars of USSR of 04. 07. 1945 state medical institute in Stanislaviv is opened from 6-th of October 1945 (now it is Ivano-Frankivsk national medical university). The institute has worked as pedagogical, scientific, curing and cultural-educational center^[16].

2. Conclusions:

1. System analyze of literature sources by topic of investigation gives right to claim that historic specifics of Prykarpatia being under conditions of governing with region by soviet and German occupation powers, additional influence to socialopolitical activity of region in war time,

partisan unions, Ukrainian rebel armies and consequences of its long part of Austria-Hungary and Rich Pospolyta II created special background for formation and applying legislation about health care on this territory in investigated period.

2. It is proven that state regulation of medical activity in western Ukraine in first half of XX century happened in complicated social political conditions, and frequent change of different social-political formations, transition under governing of different states, centuries wick of population from side of each of them have considerably influenced on character of social relations, therefore in the sphere of health care. In such conditions medical-sanitary sphere in this region of Ukraine has been formed under influence and by samples of law of governing states. Prykarpatia was place of approbation of these state's laws.

3. It is established that formation of legislation that regulated medical activity in western Ukraine in first half of XX century happened during four main periods:

- ✓ The first (1900 – 1918) as part of Austria-Hungary empire;
- ✓ The second period (1918-1919) as part of Western-Ukrainian People's republic ;
- ✓ The third period (1919-1939) –as part of Rich Pospolyta III;
- ✓ The fourth period (1939-1950) has three main stages:

1939-1941 – forming of soviet administrative-command system of governing;

1941-1944 – submission of activity of state authority's bodies to laws of war time (German occupation);

1944-1950 – establishing of soviet command-administrative form of state governing.

3. References

1. Grabovetskiy V.V. To problem of usage historical forms and financial models of organization of medical-sanitary help in Galychyna in modern reality / Grabovetskiy V. V., Kolzova N. I., Sklyskiy I. V. / Galytskiy doctor's herald.- 2001.- T.8, no.3. – p. 128.

2. Gylai V. Problems of health care of western regions of Ukraine (second half of 40-s – 50-s years of XX century) / V. Gylai // Problems of humanitarian sciences: scien. DDPY. Edition. 8. – Drohobych, 2001. – p. 176–180.
3. Doctor Ivan Kyrovets // Doctor's herald. – Lviv, 1931 – 1 of December – P. 2–3. – P. 2.
4. Myzuchenko P.P. History of state and law of Ukraine: Tutorial book – 4 edition — K.: Company "Znania", KOO, 2003. - 429 p.
5. Kylchyzkiy V., Levytska I. Sources, structure, basic statements of Austrian civil code 1811//Herald of Lviv university.- 2009.- Edition. 48. p. 46–51.
6. <http://zakon.nau.ua>.
7. Benyh N. F. History of pharmacy of Galychyna (XIII-XX century). Lviv, 1999. – 215p.
8. Lisna I.S. Establishment of statehood in Galychyna (1918-1923). Monograph. – Ternopil, 2001. – 92 p.
9. Prystash L.P. Tool of governing with western Ukraine as part of Poland (1921-1939): Abstract of thesis of candidate of judicial sciences: 12.00.01.- Lviv,1998.-21p.
10. DAIFO, F. 2. «Stanislav province governing. Department of labor, health care, 1921-1939» op. 4, od. 354 «Instruction about work of doctors of Kosiv province 1933-1934», sheet.1.
11. DAIFO, F. 2. «Stanislav province governing. Department of labor, health care, 1921-1939» op. 5, od. 3 «Charter of doctor's union», sheet.27.
12. Garagashjan A. A., Parashchak P.V. Development of health care on soviet Prykarpattia.. — K.: Zdorivnia 1972. – 139 p.
13. Radysh Y., Mezenzeva N., Byravlov L. State regulation of social relations in sphere of health care in Ukraine: historical and legal aspects // Medical law of Ukraine, 2008. - no.2 - p. 26 – 36.
14. Statement about regional (county, republic) hospital. Approved by Ministry of health care of USSR no.114 of 28.02.1948. Reference book of health care organization. M.,1950, P.269-275.
15. Statement about village regional hospital with regional outpatient cabinet (clinic). Approved by Ministry of health care USSR no.369 of 15.09.1947. . Reference book of health care organization. M.,1950, p.275-278.
16. DAIFO, f. P-628 “Documents about organization in Stanislav town state medical institute and about summary of first year of work of institute ”, op. 2, od. 88, sheet. 1-2.