





- As a general practice doctor you'll usually be the first healthcare professional a patient sees, and your work plays an important role in getting them the treatment they need

# To become a general practitioner in Kazakhstan:

1. You must enroll in a medical university.
2. study 5 years in the department of general medicine
3. two years in the internship of a general practitioner
4. get a diploma
5. Congratulations, you are ready to work.

The position of the Health Committee of 10/12/1999 N 500 \*  
"REGULATION ON GENERAL PRACTICE DOCTORS (FAMILY DOCTORS)"

- MINISTRY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SPORT REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN
  
- COMMITTEE OF HEALTH

# General Provisions

A general practitioner / family doctor is a certified medical professional who has the appropriate permission to provide primary and continuous medical care to individuals, families and the entire contingent of individuals attached to his practice, regardless of age, gender or nature of the disease.

A general practitioner / family physician may carry out his activities in state and private medical organizations, as well as in private practice. Attaching the population to a general practitioner / family doctor is based on the free choice of a doctor.

# Tasks of a general doctor practice / family doctor

The main tasks of the general practitioner / family doctor are:

- 1) appropriate diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of the most common diseases and injuries;
- 2) immunization against major infectious diseases;
- 3) prevention and control of endemic and priority infectious diseases;

- 4) maternal and child health, including family planning;
- 5) hygienic education, the formation of a healthy lifestyle;
- 6) facilitating the supply of high-quality food products and recommendations of sanitary measures;
- 8) rational prescription and use of drugs in accordance with the medicinal formulary and modern treatment protocols.



# The main responsibilities of a general practitioner / family doctor are

- 1) provision of emergency medical care;
- 2) carrying out medical and rehabilitation measures in the amount corresponding to the qualification requirements;
- 3) ensuring timely hospitalization of patients and specialist consultations;
- 4) high-quality examination of patients in the conditions of general medical practice - family medicine - and sending them, if necessary, to relevant diagnostic studies;
- 5) the organization and conduct of work on immunoprophylaxis;

6) the implementation of preventive work aimed at identifying the early secretive forms of diseases, preventing diseases and risk factors;

7) dynamic monitoring of the state of health of the attached population;

8) family planning work;

9) provision of advice and work in the family on issues of feeding, parenting, preparing them for preschool institutions, schools, vocational guidance;

10) the implementation of the patronage of newborns after discharge from the maternity hospital;

- 11) holding assets at home after discharge of sick children from hospitals;
- 12) holding the Days of a healthy child;
- 13) the provision of medical services in hospitals at home and day hospitals;
- 14) the implementation of communication with the military and conscription commissions of adolescents pre-conscription and draft youth
- 15) A general practitioner / family doctor examines the temporary disability of patients in the manner prescribed by law, and if necessary, sends them to a medical advisory committee

# General practitioner / family doctor:

- 1) organizes and conducts comprehensive measures for the clinical examination of the children's and adult population of the site in accordance with the directive documents;
  - 2) carries out activities for the hygienic education of the population, promoting a healthy lifestyle;
  - 3) maintains approved forms of accounting and reporting documentation;
  - 4) develops and implements a program to strengthen and preserve the health of the attached population.
6. The general practitioner / family doctor should know the basic economics and management, constantly improve their skills and promote the skills of other employees of the family medical clinic.

# General practitioner rights practice / family doctor

General practitioner / family doctor has the right to:

- 1) make proposals to local executive authorities to improve treatment and preventive care, working and living conditions of the attached population;
- 2) to have access to information relating to public health in the region and the republic;
- 3) to enter into professional public associations (associations, academies, unions of family doctors, etc.) and create them.

## Responsibility of a general doctor practice / family doctor

General practitioner / family doctor is responsible for:

- 1) the organization and quality of primary health care to the attached population;
- 2) reliability of financial and accounting documentation;
- 3) improper performance of duties stipulated by this provision

## Qualification requirements at the doctor general practitioner / family doctor

A general practitioner / family doctor should:

- own the basics of legislation on the protection of public health;
- know the structure and basic principles of health care;
- know your rights, duties and responsibilities;
- master the methods of planning and analysis of their work;
- actively interact with other specialists and services (social services, insurance companies, medical associations, etc.);
- know and follow the principles of medical ethics and deontology.

The general practitioner / family doctor must master the following activities and their corresponding personal tasks:

- 1) prevention, diagnosis, treatment of the most common diseases and rehabilitation of patients;
- 2) the provision of emergency and emergency medical care;
- 3) performing medical manipulations;
- 4) organizational work within its competence.



When carrying out prevention, diagnosis, treatment of diseases and rehabilitation of patients, the general practitioner / family doctor is obliged to:

1) to be able to independently conduct an examination and evaluate the data of a physical examination of a patient;

2) know the indications for additional studies and consultations of narrow specialists, draw up a plan for laboratory, instrumental examination;

3) to be able to interpret the results of blood, urine, sputum, gastric juice, duodenal examination, coprogram, cerebrospinal fluid, electrophysiological and other research methods;

