

IMPROVEMENT OF TRANSPLANT SERVICES AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL, PRIMARY FACTOR OF THE QUALITY OF HUMAN LIFE

Causan Corina¹, Ivan Daniel-Cornel², Radu Ghenadie³.

¹Constantin Stere University of European Political and Economic Studies, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova.

² Technical University of Moldova, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova.

³ Family Doctors' Centre N 3, Tiraspol, Republic of Moldova.

Background. In the context of the research of a wide range of applications in the field of transplantology, the promotion of this type of services is aimed at, as well as the formation of socio-economic thinking in accordance with the modern knowledge and trends of world medical science. Using the Data Bank at the national and international level, it was determined that in the Republic of Moldova this tool is still developing, but studying the impact of the innovative model and the action rates of the operations performed in the field of transplantation, we mention successes.

Materials and methods. The following research methods were used to achieve the aim and objectives outlined in this direction in the article: documentation, selection, analysis and bibliographic synthesis of statistical information from national and international medicine. The reports: «Eurotransplant 2023», to the Spanish National Transplantation Organization (ONT) and the World Health Organization (WHO). The impact of the innovative model on transplant action rates was studied.

Results. Currently, the importance of transplantation is one of the growing medical related fields. World practice shows the enormous picture of lives saved, especially of skilled labor, saving a child's life, etc. The article analyzes the impact of transplant services, in the context of the quality of human life. Currently, several liver and kidney transplant operations have been performed in the Republic of Moldova with an 80% survival rate.

Conclusions. The logistics of medical transplant services play a primary role in the quality of these services, resulting in the embodiment of the transplant to the patient, the time taken for the transplant and the recovery of the organism in the post-operative period, the period and methodology of transportation according to WHO protocols. The waiting list, the difficult connection, the legislation, the competence of local public bodies, different actors of this enormous process, diminish the methodologies of implementing the practice of advanced countries in this segment. Pertinent conclusions were drawn in favor of the maximum possible use of transplantology in the extreme conditions of the health of the patients with the respective traumas. An association of tools such as legislation, the management system of donation and transplantation of organs, cells and tissues, and its infrastructure, the share of GDP allocated to medical care in this segment, the public perception of the problem and the awareness of the population is significant.

Keywords: public health, transplant medical services, digital medicine, modern medical technologies, managerial tools, human life.