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Inadequacy the Health System in Serbia and Corrupt Institutions

Veselin Dickov

Faculty of health management, Novi Sad, Serbia

Corresponding author: Veselin Dickov. Faculty of Health Management, Novi Sad, Serbia. E-mail: vdickov@hotmail.com

PROFESSIONAL PAPER

ABSTRACT

Rapid changes in the health system require a new trained professionals who fully understand the processes of health and organizational problems and have the knowledge and skills that enable them to manage health care services. Health services to their largely rests on a system of solidarity and "socialism", and only partly on market principle, and more than in other sectors of the economy requires individuals who are able to bridge that gap. Realize savings in the system that one side is not profitable, on the other hand is able to swallow a huge media arts is that simply needs to learn—just relying on common sense and intuition that no longer helps. The increase in costs. Advances in medicine and technology, and discovery of new drugs, namely, the almost daily increase the costs of diagnosis and treatment. Advances in medicine prolongs life expectancy by increasing the number of patients, especially those with chronic diseases, the biggest consumer of drugs and frequent guests hospital.

Key words: Ethics in health management, Health management in transition, Corrupts in the Health system.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Defining Research Problems

In transition countries initially, for instance, nearly all firms were state-owned and economic activity was highly regulated. In such an economy, the only way to invest is to become a corrupt official or to grant a loan to a corrupt official. Loans are made on the informal credit market only as they are based on personal connections. Political institutions directly influence corruption. The empirical evidence shows that countries with a major electoral system and with a longer exposure to democracy are less corrupt. Particularly it is interesting to study the persistence of corruption in a democratic regime: There, opposition to a corrupt system has the most influence. But even in democracies, self-interested politicians will only have incentives to implement anti-corruption policies if there is widespread political support for Such measures. Corruption has been the decisive issue in the national elections in many developing countries In many developing and transition countries, we observe rather high levels of corruption. It seems that citizens not to exert enough political pressure to reduce the corruption level. Their political preferences depend on their economic opportunities improve as Which reforms are undertaken. Reforms Differ in their distributional consequences and thereby affect the individual

groups of voters differently. Therefore, we want to know how economic and financial reforms influence the political support for anti-corruption policies. The development of civilization and way of life associated with it—poor diet, lack of physical movement, stress—creating view and more patients and more disease. The need for trained personnel are higher in countries whose health is a significant part of the market and management, "which is a business—where revenue has increased accountability for its allocation and spending. Today, the doctors in health centers reviewed 330 000 patients. In hospitals the medical staff taking care of patients recumbent 37.000 (1). The doctors of the Emergency Center of Serbia, 784 patients were reviewed. In operating rooms across Serbia, doctors are now performed thousands of surgical procedures, Of which a large number of Serious heart surgery, brain, spine ... Most of us have your doctor who believes many of us were in a situation to their doctors or their family members with their knowledge save a life. Of course, each crop has chaff, and even among Physicians there are those who disgrace to the profession. Weeds are necessary to separate as soon as possible and as accurately as possible, but we can not do it in a way to burn corn, even from what the selfish reason that we should be grain. The atmosphere of lynching never anybody did not bring anything good, but at least it is necessary that the entire medical profession into questions. As a citizen of this country

and as a father and a doctor, demanding that the truth be established as soon as possible, that those who condemn the wrong, without exception, the physician profession back to the social recognition Which it belongs, and patient faith. Corruption in Health Care course has many faces and opens up many questions (2). What about the other health workers, those who honestly to their job? How many times will have to hear new news about the Arrests of their colleagues, leading experts and renowned doctors who are once again blacken the entire profession? Do you really, with all the fun these days, we have a higher percentage of higher education in prison than at large? Or is it accurate view that joke with the Dean of the Institute is not going to retire, but in Remand? And whether and when to fix something in our health care system?

1.2. 2nd CASE STUDIES

A built-in system of corruption—a health politic or a politicized health system

Corruption is one of the concepts that is difficult to determine the content denotation as to its meaning changed in a different period of social and political context. Generally, the corruption means the abuse of public office for personal gain. There are however some differences in the definition, Which emphasizes the complex phenomenon of corruption. Classical understanding of corruption in the political sciences starts from the idea that corruption is an expression of the deterioration of moral values of society (Aristotle, Machiavelli, Montesquieu). Corruption is a pathological phenomenon systematically aberration in Which the ruling political class puts personal interest above the interests of the political community. In such an approach to corruption is condemned as immoral and harmful to the political constitution of society. Political legitimization is based on the fact that political office holders that represent the interests of the whole political community, not to prefer the personal or group interests (parties, companies, special interest groups). The emergence of a modern and democratic society is increasingly out corruption systematically dysfunction. It is not considered morally harmful, but only one of the causes of state. Thus corruption is a behavior that is deviation from normal performance of public office for personal (or other: family, private clique, interest groups) is used, it is a violation of norms in order to Achieve Personal Interests (3). This includes activities Such as bribery (receiving money or other benefits which affect the decision of public authorities), nepotism (patronage and family or applying criteria in deciding public matters), and abuse of office for personal benefit (the illegal use of public goods, services or other gratification). Corruption in some countries is a serious economic and political problems. This especially but not exclusively true for developing countries and countries in transition. Many warn of the existence of a kind of tradition and culture of corruption. In some countries, bribery is a tradition for centuries. Smaller or larger amounts of bribes are considered to be parts of normal behavior. But no matter how much corruption actually exists as part of the tradition is in its pathological form of increases in the new situation, in a modern market economy and the state of public services, which is not in anything

like the ones in Which Tradition calls. The tradition of bribery is more to it before as an excuse and an alibi for those who use it. The easiest and almost without a moment of unpremeditated, money stands for—health (4). Although doctors and technicians to not belong to the zone of low-paid occupations, the people there is always a dose of sympathy with the “white overcoats. To bribe the most frequently heard excuses like,” Oh, it’s hard work, “” In his hands with another person’s life, “Shifts are working hard and long” ... Hippocrates’ oath, however, some doctors too easily forget, so happy to catch the bill. Prices vary, depending on the hospital names, titles, weighing procedures. For simple operations of individual doctors and the tribute of one hundred Euros, while for those serious, Such as surgery lung, liver, heart, and teachers take up to 2.000 Euros. Delivery is quoted from 200 to 500 Euros, again depending on Whether pregnancy leads the department head or a “simple” doctor. Justin and Midwives in a penny, so in one of the most popular Belgrade maternity policy that, in a day, the nurse time, thousands in your pocket for the kindness In this way would be possible to control corruption and the interface of the pharmaceutical industry and Health System. In Serbia, unfortunately, does not have any control connection between the pharmaceutical industry and the physician, the daily and leads to a number of irregularities in our health system, Which is adapted to everyone, not just a patient—Corruption undermines the fundamental values of social relations of any democratic and civil society. Corruption threatens rule of law, confidence in public institutions and the rule of law, honesty, fairness, equality, equity and safety. Corruption increases and sharp social differences. Corruption stems efforts to fraudulent lives above features and rich disdain the value of patient work, saving and honesty. Corruption hampers the development of entrepreneurial climate and culture, R morality, culture and tradition as the fundamental social values. Therefore, corruption must seriously evaluate the ethical, political constantly judged, and against her in a socially responsible act. Corruption Reduces State revenue comes unnecessary spending of money, Reduces the resistance of organized crime, reduce the effects of public services, Particularly Health and Education [5]. Lowered level of moral corruption in the political decision-making, threatens stability and trust in institutions and raises the level of dissatisfaction among the citizens. But the very suspicion of corruption of the political system is extremely dangerous because, regardless of the actual proportions, calls into question the credibility of any government. According to the assessment of domestic and international public health institutions is a corrupt public service in Serbia. Corruption in healthcare is particularly dramatic experience among retail and sea causes severe condemnation of the public in relation to other forms of corruption, because of the vulnerable position of the patient in a complex relation doctor-patient. Loss due to corruption in health care is great because this criminal phenomenon negatively affects the quality and availability of health services, reduce the scope of services and increases the cost of services themselves Which leads to the impoverishment of large strata of the population (6,7). Therefore, the suppression of the presumption of corruption in the health reform

process and raising the whole health system to a higher level of welfare of the patient. Mass widespread corruption in the Serbian Health highlights the need for effective action. Primarily through the organized involvement of physicians, dentists and pharmacists in the fight against this unacceptable phenomenon. Because corruption in health care can best fight alone doctors, dentists and pharmacists. Considering that most health workers did not corrupt it cannot be said that they are victims of the current situation and justified citizens towards corruption in general and healthcare in particular. Therefore, we believe that some lessons that the majority of hearing, clearly differentiating and actively participate. In accordance with its capabilities, to eliminate corruption. Political, economic and general social development of the country, among other things, depends on the ability of resisting the risks of corruption. Creation and promotion of political will power and determination are crucial for Combating Corruption. By adopting this Programmed the Government of Serbia, the Serbian Parliament and all political parties, show political will and determination to combat corruption. The will and determination implies departure from the narrow party political interests in the interests of overall social progress. Responsible government is fighting corruption a natural interest and needs. Anyone who has public office other than legal liability and responsibility of their own conscience and ethics in public affairs. But the very suspicion of corruption of the political system brings into question all three of the Constitution set out the Government and local authorities, resulting in a widespread opinion that the policy did not work for the public good but for personal good politician. Responsible government must plan and implement preventive measures Combating corruption, but as a permanent activity for the benefit of the community. Only permanent action can be gradually and systematically stop corruption and simultaneously reassert politics as an activity for the public good. Theoreticians has again underlined that nowadays, we pose the question of human rights, patients rights to freely choose own doctor, the right of true information, the right freely to form association. The existing associations like doctors Serbian Medical Chamber (SMC) whose members are all 28 000 Serbian doctors to be, does not have the positive impact on Health Care System. Enormous sum of money is collected as a membership fee last 4 years, but that is inadequately being spent and now there is even a lack of money. This Association has verified its statute retroactively and Annual Financial Reports through a kind of Phone Meetings. SMC serves to make doctors obey everything. There is recognizable by SMC verbal delicate with the consequent danger of subtraction of a license to work. He emphasizes we should have sea Associations so that doctors could make a choice. The problem is a system not creating an adequate atmosphere. Health care managers has told they were facing the critics of the MoH very often when they publish true facts and information's. Health care managers has pointed to the different figures and numbers on Serbian Health expenditure depending of the source of the statement: from 6% of GDP (Stated by the director of Serbian Health Insurance Fund), then 8.2% of GDP (Stated by MoH), app. 9.6% Stated by Republic Institute for Public

Health, up to 10.6% of GDP as ITI is on the site of the World Bank.

3rd RESEARCH PROBLEM

In its "Country Procurement Assessment Report on Serbia", the World Bank declared that the health sector is the epicenter of corruption in Serbia financing. The International Federation for Human Rights reports on several causes of corruption in health care. The underpaid and overloaded corpus of health workers appears to be easily susceptible to bribery. In many instances, patients offer money or gifts, or are asked to provide them, in

order to either gain access to certain medical services beyond the formal procedures of the system or to access them more quickly, thereby bypassing any significant period of waiting. Furthermore, systematic corruption in health was found in the insufficiently differentiated relationship between public health and private practice. In such an ambiguous situation, patients are often redirected by a physician in the public practice it's own private physician practice, or to someone that he or she cooperates with. This way,

A patient would most likely have to pay for the service from his or her own pocket. A primary contributing factor of corruption can also be found in the sheer size and organization of the health care system and the health insurance fund. The International Monetary Fund has urged the Government to Facilitate mechanisms and reduce barriers (corruption and informal payments), and Such actions would lead to a reduction in out-of pocket payments for health services and allow for Reallocation of public expenditure. The corruption, however, is not present to a significantly greater extent than in other public areas. Some recent media scandals in Serbia have shown strong connections between heads of important health institutions, their close collaborators and professionals, and foreign pharmaceutical companies, resulting in major violations of procedure and ethics, Such as manipulations in treating cancer patients, especially children. In a recent survey among the Serbian population, it was sloppily that people in Serbia perceive the health system as the most corrupt by a large margin, placing it ahead of both political parties and customs authorities in their answers.

The health care system in Serbia: The historical context

Under the communist regime the Yugoslavian health care system was not financed, as it was in the rest of Eastern Europe, through the Health Ministry budget, but through a social insurance fund modeled on the Bismarck system (7,8). This system is named after the famous German chancellor who implemented it at the end of the 19th century. The system makes compulsory contributions for all employees who, together with their families, benefit from the Health Insurance Fund, whilst those who don't work come under a separate insurance system (financed by the State Budget). The system is generally contrasted with a second form of State provision known as "Beverages" after an English Lord who, in the 1940s, drew up a report on the "welfare state" that advocated a system of universal, uniform redistribution. No more than twenty years ago the Yugoslavian health care system seemed to be relatively efficient and had been developed and organized to provide free health care (treatment, medicine, prosthetics—including dental prosthetics, etc.). The

break-up of the SFRY (Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia), followed by the war years and their tragic consequences (the embargo, the arrival of huge numbers of refugees, the collapse of the GDP and the destruction of the middle class), vastly changed the landscape Of which the health care system formed a part. Internationally renowned institutions such a recentralized with the, Torlak, the Institute of Virology and Immunology, the great producer of vaccines, lost their external markets. Slobodan Milosevic, the President at the time, had the system, but without re-sizing and reforming it, and the enormous gulf between the structure inherited from the communist era and the possibilities of financing it grew greater and greater, bringing about a downward spiral . At the same time as the population's health worsened, the quality of health care deteriorated significantly. Patients began to have to pay for certain medicines and medical examinations that were in theory covered by Social Security. Discrimination and corruption developed. It was this stricken which system was inherited by the "Democratic Opposition of Serbia" (DOS) coalition in October 2000, following the fall of Milosevic. Health reform was proclaimed a national priority by the new government. A commission for reform of the health care system, set up in July 2001, drafted a public health policy document that was then adopted by the government in February 2002. Work was begun on many projects for the drafting and adoption of new regulations and laws.

1.3. 4th Conclusions and recommendations

When the level of corruption should be reduced, what is the optimal economic reform? We find that starting from an unreformed economy, liberalization of the real sector will definitely reduce corruption. Thus, reforms that allow entrepreneurship and increase the return to productive activities are desirable in this respect. One could also imagine that the first reform of an unreformed economy is liberalizing the financial sector. However, the desired effect on corruption is obtained only if the relatives are at least as influential as the politically corrupt officials. Financial liberalization could be more effective in reducing corruption when undertaken together with economic reforms? Here, we get the same result, namely that this only works if the relatives have a higher political weight. Thus, when Evaluating the optimal degree of liberalization with the aim to reduce corruption, the political influence of different groups of voters plays an important role. The problem of corruption in the Western Balkans sea difficult than in the rest of Europe. Serbia is in the fight against corruption is not moving fast enough or timely meet all the recommendations received from the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) of the Council of Europe. "Serbia has a lot of problems with corruption, but would still need to say that things are slowly improving. The Law on Agency for fight against corruption, Which should be the central authority in the area. The law came into force on 1 January 2010 . Only then will we actually see how much SRBJ serious in its fight against corruption "(9,10,11).

1.4. Theory and Practice

The previous steps by the Serbian undertake in the fight against corruption, does not inspire hope that the country

has enough political will for Such engagement. While in theory all agree that corruption must stop, in practice it no-shows. According to surveys, in Which the EU institutions have access, Areas in Which it has the most problems with corruption in Serbia, the political parties and health care (12).

1.5. Corruption—the most serious obstacle

One thing that must not lose sight of is the fact that Serbia faces an effective anti-corruption fight is a precondition for further Euro integration processes. "It can become a significant obstacle in the steps Serbia towards the EU. This could become the most serious obstacle, because the Union no longer wishes to receive frames in their countries to fight against corruption seriously" (13).

1.6. Possible sanctions

EU Institutions, Which Support the fight against corruption, in the future will insist that the formal control of the Fulfillment of their recommendations and standards, pass the practical assessment of the effects of each country. The Union will therefore, need to reach out for some other measures that will be effective. As an example here states the case of Bulgaria, Which is precisely the corruption was financially penalized or deprived of her resources of European funds. Just Such sanctions can help countries that have not yet done so, to quickly change their attitude towards the fight against corruption.

1.7. Analysis and evaluation of the situation

Monitoring activities in the health system, during the implementation of activities in Combating Corruption, the perceived needs are part of the proposed amendment aims at Combating Corruption in the health sector, as already done as well as activities that only need to take. The possibilities of corruption in the health sector are based on the organization of the health system, but also to the health services generally. Objective System is included in most cases because of the lack in the process of providing health care, Which is a global problem. Basic (EBM) are able to introduce Objectivity in performance appraisal, but a Myriad of Directions and creativity in the treatment of part of the basic responsibilities of health workers. In other parts of the health system, the possibilities of corruption are based on subjective decisions when Obtaining supplies, medicines and medical equipment, and hiring.

1.8. Goals—Our Ames

- 1st Basic Principles in Combating Corruption should be focused in two main directions:
 - In the system where it is possible to set objective criteria is necessary to adopt regulations that system in compliance with the criteria of Objectivity.
 - In the system where the subjective part of the basic positions of responsibility and accountability should be established a strong control mechanisms that would bring the possibility of corruption in the least measure.
- 2nd Further Strengthen the capacity of the health system, which includes renewal of outdated technol-

- ogy. The Space in Which to work, as well as provision of permanent education and training of physicians.
- 3rd Review the system gets to the hospital in order to Determine the possible risk of corruption.
 - 4th Further increase the transparency of a waiting list of specialist examinations and operations.
 - 5th Continue work on better and more precise legal requirements under Which physicians, employees in government health facilities, can provide the medical services within their private practice.
 - Capacity of health systems is less than required, suitable for the development of corruption in the health sector and make it an important issue of public morality. Suspicion of public corruption, health care staff perceived as prejudicing their guilt, and not as a risk Which they are exposed (15, 16, 17). Corruption in healthcare is the best stop systematically removing the causes, but objectively it is not possible in the short term. However, to combat corruption and the return of public confidence in health care are essential are:
 - 1st Analyze the number of hospital beds and the average number of potential patients per bed in every hospital. The number of hospital beds with an average number of potential patients per bed to make available to the public area of each hospital.
 - 2nd Analyze the number of diagnostic devices for the expensive and complicated Summaries and Results–by type devices–and the number of patients for each device, in each health institution. The number of devices with the number of patients per device makes it available to the public area of each health institution.
 - 3rd The combination boarding and health criteria established waiting lists for review and search. Waiting lists, including any change, make available to the public area of each health care institution.
 - 4th The combination boarding and health priorities established waiting lists surgical procedures. List made available to the public area of each hospital.
 - 5th Prepare project fundamental health care reform proposal development with public health systems and private entrepreneurship in health care. The proposed plan to increase the number of hospital capacity to the optimum network of hospitals that includes the reserve capacity for the anticipated increase in demand.
 - 6th Prepare a draft reform of the health insurance system with the proposed development of public health insurance and private entrepreneurship in the health insurance of citizens.
 - 7th Through accreditation and grading system of health care by setting clear criteria to enable access to quality and accessibility of services and systems Rationalization.
 - Improving health system by reducing losses due to corruption and fraud;
 - The creation of an anti-corrupt culture in the health system, including HIF as well as suppliers of medicines and medical supplies and equipment;
 - Distraction from acts of corruption and fraud in the health sector;• Improving security mechanisms to prevent and detect fraud and corruption health;
 - Requiring, in Proven Cases of medical fraud and corruption, appropriate sanctions (criminal, civil and / or disciplinary) for the perpetrators;
 - Insisting on financial compensation the persons responsible for damages made in the health system due to corruption and fraud; “Doctors against Corruption” carried out the following activities:
 - Raising public awareness of the fact that corruption is inevitable in health care;
 - To promote good practice and joint development of ethical and professional standards in health care workers, managers of institutions and professional associations;
 - Providing information, training and help in the fight against corruption and fraud in health care;
- Cooperation with local government authorities and organizations responsible for Combating corruption and fraud as well as non-governmental sector; Cooperation with the European and national institutions that work in Health Care Systems in Europe, Such as the European Union and its offices and agencies, the Council of Europe, the World Health Organization, United Nations and other public and private institutions. In Serbia, according to estimates some 800 000 people work in the black, and the participation of “informal economy” to exceed 30 percent of Gross Domestic Product, Which is about eight billion Euros, said today at the presentation of research results from the informal economy , labor and business in the black (16, 17). Amendments to the Law on salaries of public servants, the salaries of doctors will depend on the performance of work. It is expected that the Serbian Parliament Adopted changes to the law in the fall, that based on results of work will be carried out payment of health workers. Pay per performance to reduce the possibility of corruption, and to increase the quality of health care. “The World Bank supports a new system of paying doctors and hospitals in Serbia according to the performance and efficiency in the work that needs to be introduced. The project” Development of Health of Serbia–further education, “Which is financed by World Bank loan amounting to 10.5 million Euros for the period from 2009th to 2011th The Information provided is equipping 15 hospital in Serbia, Which will be significantly improved their performance. The process of accrediting health facilities, as well as the implementation of computerization, the World Bank will Continue to support efforts to enhance the ministry of Health System. Within the project “Development of Health in Serbia 2003-2009”, worth 20 million Euros were Invested funds for equipment and infrastructure of the four general hospitals in Serbia, in the production of vaccines against influenza of the Institute of Immunology and Virology “Torlak,, and on and inform of the health sector by providing IT equipment and networks. Compared to the Reformed economy, more voters are part of the corrupt system and, more importantly, rents from corruption are distributed differently. Economic liberalization increases the support for anti-corruption measures. The additional effect of financial liberalization is ambiguous. The literature has studied corruption at low levels of administration and at high levels of government separately. However, both types of corruption are linked by corruption at intermediate lev-

els of the bureaucracy. There, corruption takes the form of superiors demanding entry fees in exchange for positions at lower levels in the hierarchy. We have shown that this link between corruption at different levels of the bureaucratic hierarchy and the necessity to externally finance part of the entry fee results in a high corruption levels if no economic reforms are undertaken.

Let us cure the Health Care!

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