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Scientific Views of Ways to Improve Dental Care for Children in Primary Health Care (Review Literature)

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ABSTRACT

Consider the health care system of Uzbekistan from the point of view of the development of innovative transformations in it, which relate to all areas of activity and are able to raise it to a new level of development. The innovative potential of an organization is its ability to fulfill an innovative goal, that is, a measure of readiness to implement a program (project) of innovative strategic changes. An audit of the innovative potential of a medical organization is a prerequisite for the formation of a competent economic policy, i.e., a strategy for economic activity, priority investments. The special nature of innovations in medicine should be noted: on the one hand, they help to increase the competitiveness of the industry, on the other hand, to preserve the human (including able-bodied) potential of the population of the region, which is especially important in the context of a reduction in its share in the short term. At the level of the region's economy, innovations in medicine contribute to strengthening socio-demographic and economic security.

KEYWORDS: *health care, dentistry, child growth, improvement.*

As life expectancy increases, demographic projections will increase the number of older people significantly. Hygienic, economic and environmental factors form a steady upward trend in the incidence of dental diseases among children around the world.

To determine approaches to assessing the innovative potential of an organization, as well as its impact on the prospects for further development, it is necessary, firstly, to consider the very concept of "innovative potential", secondly, its components and, thirdly, the specifics for such an industry as health care system [2, 35].

In modern conditions, the role of innovation activity is growing in almost all spheres of public life. Innovative activity contributes to an increase in the economy and efficiency of human activity [17, 36].

Terminologically authentic translation of the concept of "innovation" (from the English innovation) for use for scientific purposes - the introduction of a new, the process of introducing innovation, innovation. In scientific practice, the process of converting innovation into innovation is called the "innovation process" [19].

Innovation potential as a concept and phenomenon of science is quite multifaceted. The researcher relied on explaining the regular relationships between “upward” and “downward” waves of economic cycles, “waves of technical inventions”, as well as the possibilities of practical applicability of the processes under study. “The idea of the researcher was that the author proves the interconnection and interdependence of technological and economic innovation waves and, moreover, analyzes the impact of these phenomena in dynamics on processes in different spheres of society: “... military operations, social upheavals and cataclysms are intertwined into the processes and rates of the processes of development of large cycles, however, they are not the basis and source material for development, but a form of its manifestation [7].

Another founder of the theory of innovation is Joseph A. Schumpeter, who began to develop the concept of "innovation" as a new economic category. At the same time, by innovation, J. A. Schumpeter meant the transformation of the economy at any time in order to introduce new technologies, production methods, types of goods, etc. for subsequent use. According to J. A. Schumpeter, as a result of the implementation of "new combinations" (innovations), the entrepreneur makes a profit, since "without development there is no profit, without profit there is no development." The works of J. A. Schumpeter are considered to be the "starting point" in a series of subsequent scientific works devoted to the problem of innovation" [22, 28]. "In order for a new idea to be embodied in the form of a new technology or a new product, it must have certain criteria: scientific and technical novelty, practical applicability and commercial feasibility. These criteria mean that a new idea in itself, no matter how thoroughly it is described, formalized and presented in diagrams and drawings, is not an innovation (innovation) if this idea is not embodied in products, services or processes used in practice. » [28].

In the publications of Sobchenko N.V. it is indicated that "an in-depth analysis of the essence and content of the category "innovation potential" is quite expedient to carry out, based on the constituent categories – "potential" and "innovation". Thus, the category "innovation potential" can be defined as the ability of a system to transform the actual order of things into a new state in order to meet existing or newly emerging needs (innovator subject, consumer, market, etc.). At the same time, the effective use of the innovative potential makes it possible to move from a hidden opportunity to an explicit reality, i.e. from one state to another (namely, from the traditional to the new)" [24, 25]. Also, Sobchenko N.V. proposes to consider the structure of innovation potential as consisting of three components: internal potential, resource potential and the resultant component. Thus, internal capacity includes the actual activities of the organization for the production of goods and the provision of services, the ability of the organization to rationally use resources to transform them into products and services as a result of work, organizational technologies and the overall management of the organization. The resource potential is considered separately for each of the components: material and technical, information resources, financial and labor resources. The effectiveness of the organization's activities is confirmed by the evaluation of the effective component.

According to the author, "the algorithm for managing innovation potential at the regional level can be presented in the form of five sequentially implemented stages: description of the normative state of innovation potential; assessment of the actual state of innovation potential; characterization of possible directions for strengthening the development of the region's innovative potential; monitoring of innovative potential and adjustment of strategy and management of innovative potential. According to the authors, the main idea of modern management is the idea of adapting the subject of the economy in a changing external environment, as well as the idea of a targeted approach to solving managerial problems" [16].

In the methodology for assessing the innovative potential of an enterprise, proposed by the authors, "a separate assessment of the resource and productive components, as well as the level of organization of management of the creation and commercialization of innovations at the enterprise, is proposed and justified. The enterprise in this context is considered as a micro-innovation system" [14].

In the proposed methodology for assessing the innovative potential of an enterprise, three groups of indicators are used: a) absolute indicators that have a dimension (quantity in natural or monetary units); b) relative indicators measured in shares and without dimensions; c) indicators of the "presence/absence" type, measured by logical values (0 - no, 1 - yes; used in the analysis of the managerial component of the innovation potential). Sources for collecting and analyzing information, as well as calculating indicators, are accounting (financial) statements (balance sheet, income statement) and other statistical reporting of enterprises; information about the average number of employees, the organizational structure of enterprises, the number of employees and their

qualifications, the availability of fixed assets and premises, intellectual property, data on the range and volume of products, etc. The study identifies three levels of innovation potential with the following values of the index : low (0-0.33); medium (0.34-0.66); high (0.67-1.0)" [14].

In the study, "innovation potential is considered as a factor influencing the level of innovative activity of an enterprise and the effectiveness of its overall strategy. When choosing an innovation strategy, the innovation potential is first determined, and then the effectiveness of the existing innovation strategy is evaluated. An algorithm for evaluating the effectiveness of the existing innovation strategy is defined, which contains several main components.

In addition, the criteria for the effectiveness of the innovative strategy of the enterprise are highlighted. Risk assessment and the search for ways to minimize them are also an important stage in the development of an enterprise's innovative strategy. Innovative activities require significant investments, so the success of any enterprise depends on current and strategic investment decisions.

When forming an innovative development strategy, it must be taken into account that it should be focused not only on the most efficient use of existing opportunities, but also on the identification and development of those factors that will determine the success of an enterprise in the future. [11]

Personnel potential plays a special role in the innovative development of a modern organization. According to the authors, "human resources is a reserve that requires its own management system. And as tasks influencing its effective use at enterprises of an innovative type, one should include the tasks of qualified personnel development; creating optimal conditions for the effective work of personnel" [15].

The transition to a new level of development and the establishment of the social significance of the organization are possible only with the correct assessment of human resources. For the effective functioning of an organization, it is necessary to invest funds not only in production and technological processes and management, but also in human capital, in its assessment and development [20, 29].

In order to manage the innovative potential of personnel, an essential link is an objective assessment of the level of its development at one time or another. For this action, it is customary to apply special indices of innovative activity [10, 31].

In the study by Saveleva O.A. and Mitasova A.A. it is shown that "based on the assessment of the influence of factors in the development of the innovative potential of personnel, it is possible to single out the main requirements for the effective development of the innovative potential of the personnel of enterprises, namely: the financial stability of the enterprise, readiness for innovation and the creation of conditions for the active participation of personnel in innovation, as well as active participation of the management in the development of the innovative potential of the personnel. Ensuring the development of the innovative potential of personnel is possible through the development and implementation of a program for the development of the innovative potential of personnel, which provides the necessary conditions for increasing the labor and social activity of each individual within the enterprise. The personnel innovative potential development program allows creating an innovative climate in the team, within which each employee will feel the need for professional and personal development" [21, 30].

According to the authors, "at present, issues related to increasing the investment and innovation potential in conjunction with the digital economy and the strategic development of Russian enterprises and organizations have not been sufficiently studied. At the same time, the pace of economic development, the investment climate, innovations directly depend on the nature and directions of the development of the digital economy. [5, 34].

Innovations focused on the digital transformation of enterprises and organizations are proposed to be considered as digital innovations: the creation and change of market offers, business processes as a

result of the introduction of digital technologies [1, 31].

Thus, the analysis of literature data also shows that the specific nature of the industry where it operates and the form of financing affect the innovative potential of an organization. Thus, the innovative potential of a budgetary institution is associated with the efficiency of the use of budgetary and extrabudgetary funds. In this case, convenient methods for assessing innovative potential are SWOT analysis, as in the strategic analysis of the internal environment, as well as PEST analysis for studying the external environment [6, 33].

The introduction of innovative activities in budgetary institutions involves the study of two main objects of monitoring: providing resources and the effectiveness of interaction between the elements of the existing infrastructure. At the same time, the main emphasis is on assessing the resource capabilities of a budgetary organization, and the effectiveness of interaction is manifested by an analysis of interfunctional relationships between the key subsystems of this organization [4].

In publications reflecting the development of the innovation policy of medical organizations, three components can be distinguished that make up the innovative potential of a medical organization. The first component is the innovativeness of the material and technical base. The second component includes innovative medical-organizational and medical-diagnostic technologies. The third component includes the innovative potential of medical personnel [12, 32]. At the same time, scientific research can cover the study of all three components of the innovative potential or individual areas.

The conceptual model of innovative activity management proposed by the authors on the example of medical organizations includes structuring (management of resources, processes, quality) and strategic management mechanisms, ensures management efficiency and accessibility of innovative treatment and diagnostic technologies for the population. According to the authors of the model, "the active development of innovative activity in healthcare based on the cooperation of the efforts of various subjects of innovative activity and interdepartmental interaction makes it possible to provide the sphere of commercialization of scientific research and development with professional personnel, to transfer innovative technologies to the real sector of the economy, to create conditions for integration into the global innovative environment through the implementation of technological and research projects" [26].

Reprintseva E.V. "considers a system of principles for managing the human resources potential of medical organizations that make it possible to realize the components of the professional and creative potential of employees and ensure the transition to an innovative approach to managing human resources in healthcare. Human resource management should be based on the principles of scientific validity, consistency, strategic orientation, rational use of labor resources, consistency of interests of management subjects, democratization" [18].

The presence of a modern material and technical base, which forms all the prerequisites for the implementation of effective diagnostic and treatment-and-prophylactic measures, is currently an important condition for ensuring the high quality of medical services. [23]. When analyzing the innovativeness of the material and technical base, various approaches can be used to assess the effectiveness of the use of these resources [27].

In the publication, the authors note that "to achieve a positive financial result of the work of a medical organization, the choice of resources that it has is limited. One of the ways to save money by many heads of organizations is the optimization of expenses for the paraclinic, which includes the laboratory service. In this regard, it is necessary to analyze the state of laboratory diagnostics in the regions in order to create a model that ensures the availability of research, proper quality and minimization of costs. Among the issues that need to be studied, the state of the material and technical base of the laboratory service, staffing, analysis of the volume and cost of research, the state of the quality system of laboratory research, and information support for laboratory diagnostics come first. [13].

The necessary conditions for creating an effective system for managing innovation processes is the introduction of information technology [9].

Improving the processes of organizing and optimizing the management process is based on the scientifically based implementation of information support systems and related technologies (IT technologies). "Digital hospitals of the future, created using innovative technologies, make it possible to constantly provide effective medical care, minimize the number of medical errors and focus primarily on the needs of patients, which will bring the existing healthcare system to a new level," note in their works a number of researchers [8].

One of the shortcomings in the development of innovative projects in healthcare is the significant duration of the pre-investment phase, during which the results of scientific research are brought to the level of an innovative product with a large potential for commercialization. One of the ways to overcome the problem of the duration of the introduction of innovations in the field of high-tech medicine can be to reduce the duration of the launch stage to the market through scientifically planned and organized marketing-oriented management of innovative projects. The number and sequence of stages of marketing-oriented management of an innovative investment project in the field of high-tech medicine does not differ significantly from the traditional view, but may have its own characteristics in terms of content and priorities [3].

Thus, there are various forms and approaches to assessing the innovative potential of organizations, both in general and in individual industries. Certain features in the development of the innovative potential of medical organizations allow us to classify them as the most resource- and innovation-intensive. This is due, first of all, to the fact that health care belongs to the branches of the social non-productive sphere, and the economic effect of the implementation of innovation policy becomes unobvious and stretches over time. That is why, when developing an innovative component in medical organizations, it is necessary to focus on medical and social effects, which are manifested in the optimization of morbidity rates, positive demographic trends, and satisfaction with medical care by the population. The considered specifics of the study of innovative potential on the example of medical organizations and the analysis of the literature made it possible to identify the need for a comprehensive study and scientific justification for the assessment and approaches to managing the innovative potential of a medical organization, as well as to determine the main methodological directions for performing the work.

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