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LEGAL REGULATION OF SANATORIUM AND SPA TREATMENT IN THE USSR IN THE 1920S

The article deals with the legal framework of spa facilities in the provision of medical care in USSR in the 1920s. The author argues that sanatorium and spa treatment was an integral part of the health care system. To ensure public health care by the state, all sanatoriums and resorts were nationalized. In addition to medical condition, a prerequisite for referral to the aforementioned facilities was passing social selection, carried out by insurance agencies and unions, which ensured Bolshevik class approach to medical care.

The difficult financial situation of the state in the transition to market principles in the economy has forced state and party leadership to decide on creation of sanatorium and spa facilities funded by insurance agencies and unions. Closing up of new economic policy negatively

influenced sanatorium campaigns during the showed activation of social insurance in this area. However, the reduction in funding due to the rising budget deficit and social insurance due to a lack of centralized distribution of insurance funds led to the failure of tasks implementation and adversely affected the quality of service.

With the phasing out of the new economic policy enhanced class positions in sanatorium and spa industry, which resulted in the establishment of standards of care for different social groups and provision of benefits to insured industrial areas. Due to the increasing number of industrial proletariat in the modernization of the economy, the authorities had taken a course to expand the simpler and less costly forms of mass prophylaxis and participation in the distribution of costs.