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13.	<i>Гриб Й. В., Троцюк В. С., Ковальчук С. В., Войтишина Д. Й.</i>	79
	РІЧКИ УКРАЇНИ: ФУНКЦІЯ ФОРМУВАННЯ ВОДНОСТІ І ЯКОСТІ ПОВЕРХНЕВИХ ВОД	
14.	<i>Зубарева І. М., Гомон С. А., Столяренко О. Ю.</i>	85
	ПОРІВНЯЛЬНА ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ШТАМІВ <i>STREPTOMYCES RECIFENSIS</i> VAR. <i>LYTICUS</i>	
15.	<i>Іванюк Р., Шкрябко О. В.</i>	88
	ЩО СПРИЯЄ ФОРМУВАННЮ ТА ЗБЕРЕЖЕННЮ РЕПРОДУКТИВНОГО ЗДОРОВ'Я	
16.	<i>Короленко Ю. Ю., Куш Ю. І.</i>	92
	МОЖЛИВОСТІ ШКІЛЬНИХ ПРЕДМЕТІВ «БІОЛОГІЯ» ТА «ОСНОВИ ЗДОРОВ'Я» ДЛЯ РОЗВИТКУ РЕЗИЛЬЄНТНОСТІ УЧНІВ	
17.	<i>Сак А. Є., Антіпова Р. В.</i>	99
	ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ПОРУШЕННЯ ФІЗІОЛОГІЧНИХ ВИГИНІВ ХРЕБТА СПОРТСМЕНІВ РІЗНИХ СПЕЦІАЛІЗАЦІЙ	
18.	<i>Смикова Я. О., Напилова К. Є.</i>	102
	ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ АЛЕЛОПАТИЧНОЇ АКТИВНОСТІ ЛАВАНДИ ВУЗЬКОЛИСТОЇ	
19.	<i>Тарабун М. О.</i>	109
	ІНВЕНТАРИЗАЦІЯ ДЕРЕВНИХ НАСАДЖЕНЬ ЛІСОВОГО РАЙОНУ ТРОСТЯНЕЦЬКОГО ПАРКОВОГО КОМПЛЕКСУ	
20.	<i>Шегеда І. М.</i>	112
	ЗАЛЕЖНІСТЬ ЕФЕКТИВНОСТІ ВИКОРИСТАННЯ ВОДИ РОСЛИНАМИ ПШЕНИЦІ ВІД ВПЛИВУ МІНЕРАЛЬНОГО ЖИВЛЕННЯ НА ПОКАЗНИКИ ГАЗООБМІНУ	
MEDICAL SCIENCES		
21.	<i>Aladwan Amjed Mashoor Ahmad</i>	116
	FEATURES OF THE WIDTH OF DISTAL EPIPHYSES OF LONG TUBULAR BONES OF EXTREMITIES IN UKRAINIAN MEN AND WOMEN WITH URTICARIA	
22.	<i>Ariichuk D. I., Tsysar Y. V.</i>	123
	THE IMPORTANCE OF SIMULATION-BASED MEDICAL TRAINING FOR OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY: A REVIEW OF CURRENT LITERATURE SOURCES	
23.	<i>Ivanchenko S., Hiba Njimi</i>	130
	THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HEALTHCARE SYSTEM IN MOROCCO. FOCUS ON THE ROLES OF THE FAMILY DOCTOR	
24.	<i>Kushnir M. V., Tsysar Y. V.</i>	133
	PRENATAL SCREENINGS AND DIAGNOSIS OF CONGENITAL ANOMALIES: A REVIEW OF CURRENT LITERATURE SOURCES	

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HEALTHCARE SYSTEM IN MOROCCO. FOCUS ON THE ROLES OF THE FAMILY DOCTOR

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Introductions.

The health care system is a multi-level functional managed system that is created and used by society to implement the entire complex of social and medical measures aimed at protecting and strengthening the health of each person and the population of the country as a whole. In Morocco, the organization of the healthcare system is based on several foundational principles aimed at providing accessible, affordable, and quality care to all citizens.

Aim:

To examine the organizational structure of the health care system in Morocco focusing on the roles and capabilities of general practitioners and family physicians.

Methods.

A systematic literature review was conducted using databases: PubMed, Web of Science, Scopus and Google Scholar.

Discussion. *Healthcare system structure in Morocco includes*

- Public Sector: primarily managed by the Ministry of Health, the public healthcare system offers services through hospitals, health centers, and dispensaries across urban and rural areas. Public facilities often provide essential care, though the quality and availability can vary based on location.

- Private Sector: consists of private hospitals, clinics, and specialist practices. It provides an alternative to the public sector, often with higher-quality services, but at a cost that may not be accessible to all.

- **Social Security and Insurance:** The government provides health insurance through systems like RAMEL (for low-income citizens) and AMO (Compulsory Health Insurance) for formal sector employees. Additional private insurance options are available for those who can afford them.

Primary Healthcare and General Practitioners. General practitioners (GPs) are usually the first point of contact for most patients within both public and private sectors. They are trained to offer basic diagnostics, preventive care, and treatment for common illnesses.

GPs in Morocco also play a significant role in health education and preventive medicine, especially in rural areas where access to specialized healthcare is limited. In the public sector, they manage primary care centers and clinics, where they provide initial assessments and, if necessary, referrals to specialists in larger hospitals or specialized centers.

Role of Family Doctors. Family doctors are generally GPs with additional training focused on comprehensive, long-term care. Their role includes managing chronic diseases, providing preventive care, and maintaining a more continuous relationship with patients and families. They are vital in managing long-term health conditions and providing personalized care, with an emphasis on understanding family health dynamics and histories. Family doctors help reduce hospital overcrowding by managing cases that do not require hospitalization, and they aim to ensure consistent care and follow-up.

Challenges in the system.

- **Access and Equity:** There is often a disparity in healthcare access between urban and rural areas, where rural regions face shortages of facilities, medical staff, and equipment.

- **Workforce Limitations:** Morocco has a limited number of healthcare professionals, and GPs and family doctors can be overburdened, particularly in public facilities.

- **Funding and Resources:** The healthcare system struggles with funding, impacting the quality of services, the availability of medications, and infrastructure.

Conclusions. In summary, Morocco's healthcare system seeks to deliver accessible care to all its citizens, with GPs and family doctors playing critical roles, particularly in primary and preventive healthcare. However, challenges in access, resources, and workforce distribution remain significant obstacles.