Annex 1

**LIST OF**

**HIGH-TECH MEDICAL CARE**

(as amended by Decree No.88 of the Ministry of Health as of July 6, 2021)

1. Surgical interventions on the heat and aorta:

off-pump coronary (mammary) artery bypass surgery and the under cardiopulmonary bypass;

placement of circulatory assist devices, life support under cardiopulmonary bypass;

surgery for thromboembolism of pulmonary artery;

aortic reconstruction surgery;

removal of cardiac and pericardial tumors;

cardiac valve and chamber reconstruction and replacement;

corrective surgery for congenital heart defects.

1. Radiofrequency ablation of tumors; radiofrequency ablation for tachyarrhythmias; placement of endocardial implantable devices, intravascular implants; conduction of endocardial electrophysiological studies using X-ray and ultrasound systems; stereotactic body radiation therapy and radiation surgery for tumors; implantation of X-ray contrast surrogates into tissues to carry out high-precision radiotherapy.
2. Removal of hypervascular tumors (juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma, cervical hemodectoma) using a navigation station and (or) microsurgical instruments; craniaofacial and cranio-orbital resection for tumors.
3. Stereotactic interventions for epilepsy and Parkinson’s disease using CT and MRI scanners, for skull base tumors using a navigation station; gating radiotherapy (respiratory synchronization).
4. Endoscopic interventions for cerebral diseases and injuries.
5. Surgical interventions:

removal of a lung or lung lobes, mediastinal and esophageal tumors with the resection of the aorta and (or) the inferior vena cava;

video-assisted thoracic interventions (anatomic pulmonary resection, removal of lung, mediastinal or chest masses) using pericardial access;

restoration of the patency of the larynx, trachea and major bronchi except for the formation and closure of tracheostoma;

the paragraph is excluded since July 23, 2021 ‑ Decree No.88 of the Ministry of Health as of July 6, 2021 (see the previous version of the text);

orthognatic surgery for the upper and lower jaw;

microsurgery for parotid gland tumors;

for malignant and benign tumors, artery aneurysms, cerebral and spinal arteriovenous malformations;

removal of retroperitoneal tumors with the resection and reconstruction of major vessels;

for post-burn cicatricial contractures of the joints (joints of fingers, toes, wrists, elbows, knees, shoulder adduction contractures), cicatricial deformities of the face and neck, alopecia, deformities of the body and extremities using a chronic dermoextension technique and intratissular expanders;

single-step free skin grafting using split-thickness grafts in adults (10% and more percent of body surface) and children (7% and more percent of body surface).

the paragraph is included by Decree No.88 of the Ministry of Health as of July 6, 2021

1. Transsternial and transpericardial occlusion of pulmonary and bronchial vessels without (or with) the removal of a lung or lung lobes in tuberculosis patients.
2. Organ and (or) tissue transplantation (kidneys, liver and its part, heart, heart-lung complex, pancreas, bone fragments having a cortical layer, sclera, cornea, fragments of the intestine, multivisceral complexes (liver-kidney, liver-kidney-adrenal glands-pancreas-parts of the gastrointestinal tract, kidney-pancreas), endocrine tissues (thyroid, parathyroid gland, pituitary gland), surgical cell transplantation, transplantation the aorta and arteries.
3. Maintenance of a deceased donor before the recovery of human organs and (or) tissues for transplantation, retrieval of a human organ (part of a human organ) and (or) tissues for transplantation.
4. Bone marrow transplantation, peripheral stem cell transplantation, umbilical cord blood transplantation, use of [mesenchymal stem cell](https://www.multitran.com/m.exe?s=mesenchymal+stem+cell&l1=1&l2=2)s grown in the laboratory to treat postoperative complications.
5. Reconstructive surgery for pelvic organ prolapse complicated by urethral or fecal incontinence using allografts:

full (total) reconstruction of the fascia of the anterior and (or) posterior segment of the pelvis using allografts;

laparoscopic closure of tears of paravaginal fascias, sacrovaginal promontopexy using allografts;

laparoscopic colposuspension;

sling surgery for the middle third of urethra using mesh grafts.

1. Revision hip replacement, shoulder and knee replacement.
2. Replantation and transplantation of segments of the upper and lower extermities, autologous tissue transplantation and formation of microvascular anastomoses.
3. Bladder augmentation using intestinoplasty.
4. Microsurgery for the vitreous body and retina using endoscopic laser coagulation, for the cornea using a femtosecond and excimer laser.
5. Microsurgery for glaucoma using Schlemm’s canal stents and a femtosecond laser.
6. Transpupillary and transscleral laser photocoagulation to treat retinopathy in premature infants.
7. Microsurgery for the middle and internal ear, cochlear implantation, endoscopic third level interventions for the paranasal sinuses: wedge and frontal sinus surgery.
8. Anesthetic management, resuscitation and development care for the newborns with congenital heart defects, diaphragmatic hernia, gastroschisis and neural tube disorders.
9. Abdominal microsurgery and reconstructive surgery:

for genitourinary organs and bile ducts;

for congenital defects, including rectoplasty for the congenital anorectal defects in children;

endovascular interventions for the hepatic vessels and reconstructive surgery for the vessels of the portal system;

combined hepatic resections with the resection and reconstruction of major vessels, bile ducts, including the use of transplantation techniques;

combined surgery for the abdominal organs with the resection of the adjacent organs, resection and reconstruction of major vessels;

reconstructive and (or) laparoscopic-assisted surgery for the esophagus, stomach, small and large intestine (except for appendectomy);

for the pancreas, including video-assisted surgery;

application of surgical anastomoses in children with the portal hypertension syndrome;

for necrotizing enterocolitis in newborns.

1. Minimally invasive fetal surgery, including fetoscopic repair of fetal defects, cordocentesis with intrauterine transfusion and other interventions for the fetus.
2. Invasive monitoring of central hemodynamics with the help of the arterial lines in the premature infants with a very low birth weight (1,000-1,500 g) and extremely low birth weight (500-1000 g).
3. Anesthetic management, resuscitation, intensive care and surgery of the patients with burns of 30 and more percent of total body surface area combined with a thermal inhalation injury and (or) other complications of burn injury.

(paragraph 23 was introduced by Decree No.88 of the Ministry of Health as of July 6, 2021)

Annex 2

**LIST OF**

**COMPLEX MEDICAL INTERVANTIONS**

(as amended by Decree No.88 of the Ministry of Health as of July 6, 2021)

1. Placement of valve fluid bypass systems in case of neurosurgical diseases and brain injuries.
2. Intravascular thrombolysis for the occlusion of cerebral arteries and sinuses.
3. Intrathecal therapy for spasticity and pain.
4. Resection and removal of a lung, liver, stomach, intestine, pancreas using machine stitching and modern hemostatic techniques; adrenal glands, genitourinary organs, resection of the spleen, vagotomy with pyloroplasty.
5. Esophagoplasty, thoracoplasty, pastic surgery after removal of tumors, burn, posttraumatic and radiation injuries.
6. Endoscopic surgery: papillosphincterotomy, biliary drainage and stenting of the bile ducts, choledocholitoextraction, diaphragmatic hernia repair, endoscopic hemostasis by clipping of a bleeding vessel.
7. X-ray and ultrasound-guided vessel replacement, vascular embolization, stenting of hollow organs and anatomical structures in case of malignant tumors and other diseases.
8. Surgery for fourth-degree scoliosis.
9. Surgery for the severe pelvic and acetabular fractures, surgery for spinal injuries, lumbar stenosis, disorders of the spine stability.
10. Facial reconstruction, hip replacement, removal of prostheses in case of purulent and septic complications.
11. Open osteosynthesis of the middle third of the face.
12. Open osteosynthesis of the mandible in case of multiple fractures of the mandible and fractures of the condylar process.
13. Reconstructive and plastic surgery for the congenital and acquired defects of the soft tissues in the maxillofacial region.
14. Reconstructive microsurgery for the combined injuries of the vessels, nerves and tendons of the upper extremity.
15. Reconstructive and plastic surgery for the congenital and acquired facial defects.
16. X-ray guided percutaneous contact laser nephrolithotripsies.
17. X-ray topomentry and planning target volume for radiotherapy of tumors, high-precision radiotherapy of tumors.
18. Total body and local controlled hyperthermia of tumors.
19. Perfusion heated chemotherapy for the tumors of the pleura and abdominal membrane.
20. Transabdominal retroperitoneal lymph node dissection in case of ovarian cancer.
21. Radical prostatectomy, radical hysterectomy, including the removal of the upper third of the vagina and pelvic lymph node dissection, pelvic exenteration and peritonectomy.
22. Reconstructive surgery for hypospadias and urethral strictures, total phallo-urethroplasty.
23. Abdominal reconstructive surgery for the uterus:

surgery in pregnancy and delivery including the removal of multiple fibroids (3 and more), fibroids with the size of more than 4 centimeters;

removal of single fibroids with the size of 5 and more centimeters or 3 and more fibroids including the dissection of the uterine cavity and metroplasty in the women of reproductive ageж

surgery for the uterine malformations, including metroplasty to form a single uterine cavity;

surgery for infiltrative types of advanced endometriosis, adhesion of the fallopian tubes (II-IV degree) including application of the tubal anastomosis on the wall to preserve the function of the fallopian tube with the length of at least 7 centimeters (using laparoscopic techniques);

radical abdominal and vaginal trachelectomy in women of reproductive age.

1. Chorionic villi sampling in the first trimester of pregnancy (from 10 weeks and 5 days to 13 weeks of pregnancy).
2. Reconstructive and plastic surgery for the malformations of the uterus and vagina.
3. Anesthetic management, intensive care and development care for the premature infants with a very low birth weight (1,000-1,500 g) and extremely low birth weight (500-1000 g), extended fetal echocardiography.
4. Endoscopic, laparoscopic and thoracoscopic interventions for the newborn infants.
5. Laparoscopic resection of the large intestine with stoma exteriorization.
6. Anesthetic management, resuscitation, intensive care and surgery for the patients with the burns of 20-30 percent of total body surface area combined with a thermal inhalation injury and (or) other complications of burn injury.

(paragraph 29 as amended by Decree No.88 of the Ministry of Health as of July 6, 2021)

(see the previous version of the text)

1. Phacoemulsification of cataract including toric intraocular lens implantation, closed vitrectomy.
2. Orbital plastic surgery, reconstructive surgery for the lacrimal ducts.
3. Glaucoma surgery using drainage devices, implantation of stents into Schlemm’s canal.
4. Relaparotomy for peritonitis.