The interstate borderline and internal armed conflicts and local wars pose a threat to safety of Ukraine with the creation of emergency of a military nature, which leads to health loss, destruction of life support systems, damage to human health and the environment, causes significant financial losses and disruption of daily living conditions of the population.

Purpose of work is study and generalization of the world experience of the organization and delivery of health and especially emergency medical aid to the population of Ukraine in the emergency of a military nature and its perfection.

The purpose of work is study and generalization of the world experience of the organization and provision of health care and especially emergency medical aid to the population of Ukraine in the emergency of a military nature and its perfection.

Materials research were the professional domestic and foreign peer-reviewed literature, accumulated experience, legal and regulatory framework for the organization and the provision of health care and emergency medical aid to the population in emergency situations of a military nature, using a systematic approach, information and analytical methodology and content analysis.

Analysis of military conflicts in the past 40-50 years found that they differed from each other in scales, the quantity and quality of the means of armed struggle, forms, methods and scope of military operations, which determine the amount of health loss, and therefore the volume and the need for health-care and emergency medical care.

Improvement of weapons, the widespread use of mines and explosive agents in local wars and armed conflicts cause the appearance of mass loss health of the population and the military, characterized by a high level of injuries, deaths and severity of the consequences. Thus, According to published reports, the aircraft bombing of Yugoslavia only in the first 2 months of the war killed about 1,200 people and several thousand were injured; the ratio of casualties among soldiers and civilians was 1:15. For comparison, during the war in Vietnam on the one killed soldier 10 killed civilians were accounted, during the First World War the loss of the population was accounted for 5% of the total deadweight losses, in World War II - 48%, during the Korean War - 84%. Therefore, the organization of health care and the intensity of the emergency medical aid to the population in the conditions of modern warfare is largely dependent on the nature, scale military operations and the type of weapons used by the enemy.

Medical units and the civil defense forces should play an important role in ensuring the health of the population in emergency situations in peacetime and wartime. Established in accordance with the provisions of the military doctrine of the grouping of medical civil protection forces should be ready to carry out medical care and rescue operations in the lesions in any situation, in different variants of hostilities and the use by the potential enemy of all kinds of modern weapons.

Currently there is accepted system of pre-hospital and hospital medical evacuation support to the evacuation of the affected. In the first (pre-hospital) period health care is provided by emergency medical units of the troops of civil defense and medical institutions, that survived in a zone of occurrence of hostilities. In the second period the base hospital hospitals render qualified, specialized and highly specialized emergency medical care.

In terms of local wars and armed conflicts approximation of emergency medical care to the victims depending on the particular situation is provided both through their early evacuation by road and air transport directly from the area of losses and through the deployment of field medical units near the combat zone, followed by the evacuation of the wounded and sick by road and by air route to the rear hospitals.

Experience in the organization of health care to the population in local armed conflicts indicates that under the conditions of incapacity of local health authorities it is advisable to entrust the operational management agencies, forces and means of disaster medicine service the organization and carrying out activities to provide health care to the affected population.

Under these conditions the role of the interaction of health services with the controls and special units of the State Service for Emergency Situations of Ukraine significantly increases. These organizations are designed to solution of problems in the organization of search, rescue and primary life support of the affected population.
Medical personnel, located in the area of armed conflict, is under the protection of international humanitarian law, the Geneva Conventions and protocols, and must adhere to the principles of medical ethics in the provision of emergency medical care.