

Health Care System

Kelechi O Onuegbu

Department of Engineering- Technology
Management
University of Bridgeport
Bridgeport, CT, USA 06604

Prof. Christian Bach

Department of Engineering
University of Bridgeport
Bridgeport, CT, USA 06604

Abstract— This paper aims to review the design of the Health care system and investigate its relationship among different factors that must be taken into consideration throughout the process, the theoretical foundation of this paper was formed by conducting a comprehensive literature review on health care system. A new model is presented to illustrate the relationship between health care system and four specific factors.

The model shows that medical laboratory, doctors, medicine, and patients are four main factors that are essential to health care system

Keywords- Health Care system; Doctors Medicine; Patients; Medical Laboratory

OVERVIEW

The Health Care System is an organization of institutions, people and resources that deliver health care services to meet the health needs of target populations

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This method involves going through many articles, papers and other literature related to the topic and gaining the knowledge and information needed for this paper [1]. Our university, University of Bridgeport has provided me with sufficient material and library resources which enabled me to know which type of market segmentation exists and how the consumers are targeted based on this.

INTRODUCTION

There is a growing literature on health care system, the quality of life in the area of health and health care is measured in terms of input [2]. Health care reforms must address citizens' needs, taking into account their expectations about health and health care. They should ensure that the citizen's voice and choice decisively influence the way in which health services are designed and operate [3]. Different opinions for attitudes toward health care reforms are presented using both classical and contemporary related literatures. Current literatures in the US suggest that

forty seven million including non-citizens are uninsured [4]. Developing a measure of health care service quality is an important precursor to systems and organizations that value health care quality [5]. The medical care required by older people involves relatively expensive technology and hospitalization. Thus, a rise in the share of the elderly population increases total health care demand and may even influence the employment structure of the economy [6]. The managed health care revolution produced major changes throughout the health care system. The lower health insurance rates that employers and consumers demanded were made possible in part by lower reimbursement rates to health care providers, hospitals, and suppliers. To lessen the impact of these lower reimbursement rates, health care providers and hospitals were quickly reorganized into networks to capitalize on economies of scale [7]. Clearly the health care expenditure needs of citizens vary considerably, depending on personal characteristics such as age, morbidity, and social circumstances. More refined forms of capitation systems therefore employ methods of risk adjustment, which seek to adjust per capita payments to reflect the relative expected health service expenditure for plan members based on personal characteristics [8]. All these problems, stemming from incomplete reforms, speak to the fundamental issue of appropriate state involvement in the health sector [9]. Environmental health and protection is the art and science of protecting against environmental factors that may adversely impact human health or the ecological balances essential to long-term human health and environmental quality. Such factors include, but are not limited to air, food and water contaminants; radiation, toxic chemicals, wastes, disease vectors, safety hazards and habitat alterations [10]. Proponents of a free market health care system agree that health care for Blacks is inadequate. They argue that health care will improve if Black consumers are given the option of selecting health services from competing providers. The promise of improved access to health care has encountered skepticism from scholars who have doubts about applying market practices to the delivery of health care service [11].

The quality of life in health and health care critically depends on what we mean by a healthy life and how we measure it. It can, of course, be measured in several dimensions. The most important aspect of the quality of life associated with health and health care is health status or health outcomes. One needs health care to improve the status of one's health, but health care itself is not the goal, but rather a means for achieving better health outcomes.

The main factors that are essential to the health care system includes the medical laboratory, doctors, medicine, and patients.

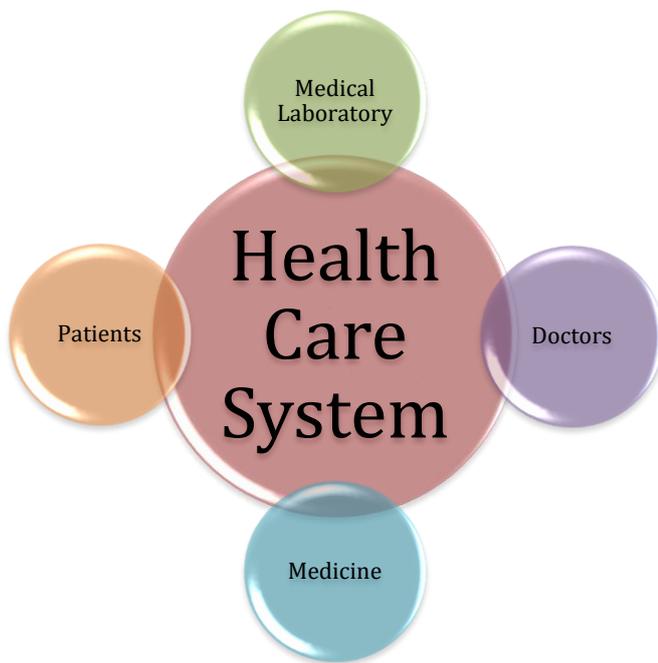


Figure-1: Factors of health care

Other factors that directly affect the flow of the health care system in general

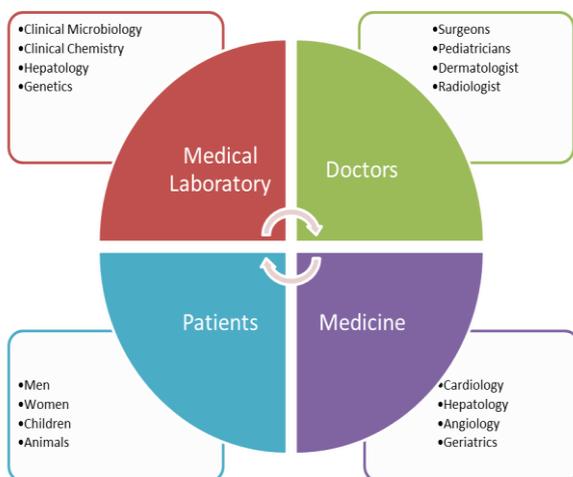


Figure 2- Important variables of health care system

Medical Laboratory:

Medical laboratory workers face occupational hazards such as fire, explosions, gassing and other laboratory acquired infections [12]. To become a laboratory technologist, saying it is necessary to obtain a junior past in a medical laboratory approved by the insitute and then apply to the insitute to be registered as a student, and students of a certain age are not allowed to register [13]. American physicians have a relative mortality risk of 1-8 for Hodgkins disease compared to the reat of the population, and while investigating the incidence of tuberculosis among medical laboratory workers, when restricted to people actively engaged in pathology there was a slight excess mortality [14]. The management of clinical pathology laboratories should be removed from medically qualified pathologists and put it in the hands of medical laboratory scientist [15]. The impact technological changes had in medicine and also the recommendation of new sources of man power such as scientists trained in physics and chemistry, and medical technologist [16]. With the changes in laboratory practices, it is the medical laboratory scientific officer whose role needs to undergo the most radical change, since pathologist have been indulging in a futile practice [17]

Medicine:

Public health medicine is a goal driven medical specialty and the tasks for public health doctors are always changing but the goal remains the same [18]. Special measures were undertaken by government to improve the public health, and private health increased effectively in their work, the number of dentists, nurses increased regarding developments in medicine [19]. occupational medicine and public health are distinct but related disciplines, one is concerned with the health of individuals in the workplace while the other is focused on the populations health [20]. There is need for clarification in the role of occupational medicine as a field of preventive in relations to the health of the public as to the working population [21]. The history of disease, medicine, public health and Latin America and how a distinct global approach to the topic is emerging [22]. Medicine and public health must be differentiated, the fundamental difference involves the population emphasis of public health which is contrast with the essentially individual focus of medical care. Public health is focused on the health of the population while

medical care focuses on individual treatment, diagnosis [23]

Doctors:

Caring for dying patients is part of every doctors clinical experience and how doctors cope with their emotions when treating dying patients [24]. Psychological barriers must be overcome by doctors when dealing with dying patients, and doctors often use the distancing tactics to alleviate their discomfort in order to preserve their emotional wellbeing [25]. Junior doctors need to spend time with dying patients, showing concern for a dying patient by just listening goes a long way [26]. Truth is desirable when caring for a dying patient, and how many doctors wish to avoid going to the extremes by using a flexible policy of discussion guided by individual circumstances [27]. Doctors dislike for mortality and how by nature and training they are directed to precise diagnosis and the prompt prescription of appropriate remedies [28]. Change of attitude is necessary, in which psychological counselling is considered part of a doctors profession. Patients often depend on doctors so it is the doctors responsibility to shape relationships with his/her patients [29].

Patients:

The patients' perception of health care services and how they are measured using the General Health Perception Questionnaire and regardless of the patients' actual physical health, person low health perception account for 5% of office visits [30]. Patients' insurers and employers often use patient ratings of satisfaction with health care to compare the quality of health care plans and systems of care. Patients with psychiatric disorders were often less satisfied due to the effects of the conditions on mood and cognition [31]. The consistency of ratings of health related quality of life between patients' family caregivers and oncologists care providers. The result suggested that family care givers are adequate proxies of patient physical and functional wellbeing, and additional concerns throughout the patients' illness more than oncologist care providers [32]. Adjustment to illness is influenced by both the individual resources and support from a marital partner [33]. If a patient satisfaction ratings are to be used as indicators for the quality of health care delivered, there would be no need to account for the variance attributable to measurable psychological social and demographic

factors [34]. The comparison of patients and the physical ratings of patient health status indicates a discrepancy on the ratings of general health status with the physicians ratings higher than those of the patient themselves [35]

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

The health care system is the organization of people, institutions, and resources that deliver health care services to meet the health needs of target populations. In some countries, health system planning is distributed among market participant. The health care system across the United States and the world is changing, with new technologies and medicine being developed to combat various illness and diseases, proficient doctors and researchers and strong backing from government.

CONCLUSION

Medical Laboratory, Doctors, Medicine, and Patients are integral parts of the foundation of the health care system. We cannot proceed through the process without addressing each of these factors somewhere along the line. This is the reason behind why some manufacturers describe it as an interdependent operation.

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