Healthcare, and
Types of Health Care Organizations

Dr. Waddah D’emeh
HEALTH or HEALTHCARE

• Traditionally, health has been viewed as the absence of disease, and healthcare as the treatment and increasingly the prevention of disease.

• In most countries, the traditional focus of the Department of Health has been to manage illness rather than to achieve health.

• Health services alone do not determine human health.
What is Health?

• Health is a complex and multidimensional issue.
• Many of the factors influencing overall health either not in the traditional domain of health care or are difficult to influence, e.g.:

Water quality, diet, genetics, and consumption of tobacco & other........
DEFINITION of WHO?

• Health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

• Historically, all the great advances in health have been caused by prevention of diseases.
What is HEATH CARE System?

The system Concept

A system is set of components that are related in the accomplishment of some purpose.

In the healthcare administration, the principal concern is healthcare systems; that is, systems composed of human beings, money, materials, equipment, and so on, which are related in the accomplishment of some goal, or goals.

Healthcare systems are essentially social systems (in the attitudes, perceptions, motivations, and expectations of human beings).
Components of Healthcare Systems

• Consist of a number of interrelated subsystems.

• Each of these subsystems has a purpose which, if attained, aids the larger system in reaching its overall goals.
Elements of Healthcare Systems

- Inputs (human resources, material, technology, information, capital, ……)
- Outputs (patient care, acceptable costs, training, other objectives)
- Process
- Feedback
- Outcome (improvement in infant mortality rate, life expectancy at birth, …….)
The Health Care Delivery System

- Functions through Complex interaction among:
  - Government
  - Health Professionals
  - Consumers
  - Third party payers
  - Employers
  - Delivery Systems

- These groups use competition, standards, a regulation to pursue a balance in their respective health care goals of access, quality, and finance.

- There is no single source of governance or health policy....

- It is an amalgamation of many different agendas
Blum suggests goals for the health system:

- prolonging life and preventing premature death;
- minimizing departures from physiological or function norms by focusing attention on precursors of illness;
- minimizing discomfort (illness);
- minimizing disability (incapacity);
- promoting high-level “wellness” or self-fulfillment;
- promoting high-level satisfaction with the environment;
- extending resistance to ill health and creating reserve capacity, and
- increasing opportunities for consumers to participate in health matters.
HS Workers

Education and licensure
• Am. College of hospital administration 1933
• 51 programs in 1983
• Graduate & undergraduates

Personnel
• Physicians and medical school numbers
• Non-physicians caregivers (dentist, nurses, technicians, ..... )
Licensure, Certification, and Registration of Caregivers

• **Licensure**: a process performed by government that allows someone to engage in an occupation after finding that the applicant has achieved a certain minimum competency. Physicians and dentists are always licensed, for example.

• **Registration**: qualified individuals are listed on an official roster maintained by government or nongovernmental body (registered nurse)
CERTIFICATION

• A process by which a nongovernmental agency or association grants recognition to someone who meets its qualification (Nurses-midwives are certified for example).
• Physicians
• Nonphysician Caregivers: Dentists, Physician Assistant, Pharmacists, Technologists, & other.
HSO environment

Regulations:

- To protect the health, safety, and public order and welfare

- Offices (e.g. FDA, OSHA, ...)

- JACAH
Types of Health Care Organizations

• An understanding of the various health care agencies and their services could help the nurse manager to perform and assume his/her role effectively.

• Health care agency is considered as a setting for providing health care services (e.g. curative, preventive, and/or educational) to the society

• Whether in clinics; homes; ambulatory care settings; and hospitals.
Classification of health care agencies:

Agencies providing health care can be classified in one of three ways:

Classifications by length of stay:
- Short stay
- Traditional acute care
- Long-term care

Classification by type of services:
- General vs. specialty
- Community vs. tertiary
- Sub-acute (transitional) care
- In-home care
- Ambulatory care

Classification by type of ownership:
- Governmental
- Non-Governmental
  * For-profit
  * Non-for-profit
Types of Health Care Organizations

Classification according to length of stay:

1) Sort-stay facilities:
   - Which provide services to patients/clients who are suffering from acute conditions that require less than 24 hrs of care.
   - Short stay may take place in separate units in a hospital, or in short-stay centers.
Types of Health Care Organizations

2) **Traditional acute care:**
- It takes place in the hospital.
- It includes patients staying more than 24 hrs but fewer than 30 days.

3) **Long term care:**
- Which include those agencies that offering services to patients with major rehabilitation needs, chronic diseases, functional losses, or mental illness.
- The average length of stay extends from several months to years.
Classification by type of service:

1) General hospital:

- Which offers medical, surgical, Obstetric, emergency, and diagnostic as well as laboratory services.
Types of Health Care Organizations

2) **Specialty hospital:**

- Which offers only a particular type of care. such as:
  - psychiatric hospitals
  - women's hospitals
  - children's hospitals

- Specialty hospitals tend to be less common than general hospitals
Types of Health Care Organizations

3) **Community hospital:**

- Which provides those services provided in the general hospital but for specific community.
Types of Health Care Organizations

4) **Tertiary hospital:**

- Which are serving as referral centers for clients with complex or unusual problems.
- They have the facilities for specialized types of care such as burn centers, bone marrow transplant centers, as well as resources for general care.
- They serve a wide geographic area in addition to their own community.
- Usually associated with a university or are a part of a large medical center.
Types of Health Care Organizations

5) **Sub-acute care (transitional care):**

- It is a growing type of services that may be offered in a special unit of a hospital or may be provided in long –term care setting.

*The unit (medical services + discharge rapid) → Hospitals*

*The unit (rehabilitative services) → Long-term facilities*
6) **In-home services:**

- Which are provided in the community health care agencies, by health care professional including nurses, physical therapists, social workers, and home health care aid.
- This care may be:
  1) **Short-term:** teaching and monitoring after hospitalization
  2) **Intermediate-term:** to assist an individual until self-care is possible
  3) **Long-term:** for those with ongoing health problems
Types of Health Care Organizations

7) Ambulatory care:

- Which refers to care services provided to persons who are not hospitalized
- The ambulatory settings include:

  - The outpatient surgery centers
  - Minor emergency clinics
  - Outpatient dialysis units
  - Outpatient birthing centers
Types of Health Care Organizations

Classification by ownership

1) Governmental Organizations:
   - Owned, administered, and controlled by government
   - Provide free care for patients
   - May offer private accommodation for free-paying patient
Types of Health Care Organizations

The governmental hospital are owned by:

a- The Ministry of Health
b- The University
c- Military personnel
d- Health insurance organization
e- Health care organization
2) Non-Governmental Organizations:

For-profit agencies (PRIVATE):

owned, operated, and controlled by individuals, groups, or private organizations.
Types of Health Care Organizations

Non-for-profit agencies (Voluntary health agencies):

- Owned and operated by non-profit groups or organizations (e.g. religious bodies & community boards)

- The original capital costs are obtained in a variety of ways (e.g. through donation)
In the past, the hospital has been a place for care of the sick. Today the hospital has become a center of technical services for the sick and well, in patients as well-as out-patients

With greater emphasis on achieving the highest standard of patient care and community health.
Hospital

Definition:
A hospital is a health care institution with an organized medical and professional staff, and with permanent facilities that include in-patient beds. Provide medical, nursing and other health related services to patients.
Functions of the hospital:

1) Preventive function
2) Curative function
3) Training function
4) Research function
1) **Preventive function:**

- It is an emerging secondary function for the hospital and concerned with **health promotion**
- It is geared toward providing the preventive services through a community health center
- It takes an active role to improve the health of the population
Hospital

2) **Curative function:**

- It is the primary function of the hospital and concerned with providing patient care.
- It refers to any type of care given to the patients by the health team members e.g. physicians, nurses, dietitians......
- Also includes health education to patients.
3) **Training function:**

- It is a secondary function and concerned with providing **training** and **educational** courses for the professional and technical personnel who provides health services (e.g. physicians, nurses, dentists, therapist.........
Hospital

4) **Research function:**

- It is a secondary function and concerned with conducting the health related researches that focus on the improvement of the health and/or prevention of diseases.