
Healthcare, and **Types of Health Care Organizations**

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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 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 over all 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 HEALTH 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

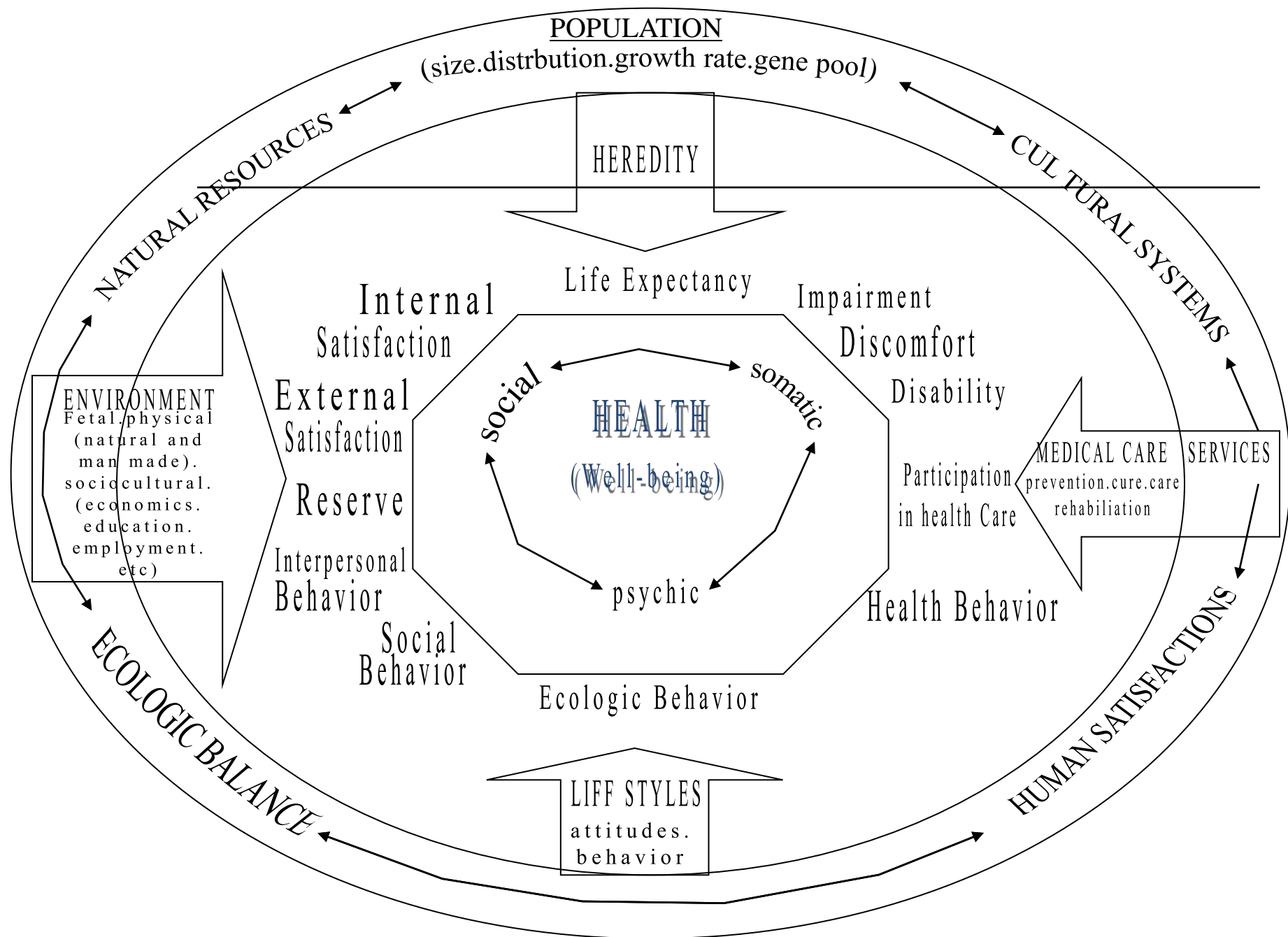
- Inputs (human resources , material , technology , information , capital ,)
- Outputs (patient care , acceptable costs , training , other objectives) .
- Process
- Feedback
- Outcome (improvement in infant mortality rate, life expectancy at birth,.....)

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 maintain by government or nongovernmental body (registered nurse)

CERTIFACTIN

- 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.

Types of Health Care Organizations

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.

Types of Health Care Organizations

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

Types of Health Care Organizations

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**

Types of Health Care Organizations

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**)

Hospital



*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.



Hospital

Functions of the hospital:

- 1) Preventive function
- 2) Curative function
- 3) Training function
- 4) Research function

Hospital

1) Preventive function:

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

Hospital

2) Curative function:

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

Hospital

3) Training function:

- o 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:

- o 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.