

HEALTH LITERACY AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLES PROGRAM FOR ROMA IN ROMA SETTLEMENTS

for local Roma educators and mediators

- **Module 2: HEALTH SYSTEM**
 - **Chapter 2: Understanding the Healthcare System**

SUMMARY:

Understanding Healthcare as a complex system.

Understanding of the local healthcare system functioning - in effort to improve health quality, outcomes, cost, and equity in access to quality healthcare services.



OVERVIEW of Module II: Healthcare System



- **Healthcare System - General Overview**

Healthcare system – concept and definition. Health system as a structure promoting, restoring and maintain health. Healthcare system influencing determinants of health.

- **Understanding the healthcare system**

Understanding Healthcare as a complex system. Understanding of the local healthcare system functioning - in effort to improve health quality, outcomes, cost, and equity in access to quality healthcare services.

- **Health insurances and economy of healthcare**

Understanding the economy of healthcare.

Public health insurances and private health insurance schemes in Europe.

- **Accessible and quality healthcare: rights and responsibilities**

Addressing accessible and quality healthcare as a universal human right that every human being is entitled to. Raising awareness about health-related human rights and responsibilities in Roma communities in Europe.



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MODULE II

Chapter 2: Understanding the Healthcare System



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Understanding the Health Care Systems

The management of any health system is typically directed through a set of policies and plans adopted by government, private sector business and other groups in areas such as personal healthcare delivery and financing, pharmaceuticals, health human resources, and public health.

Public health is concerned with threats to the overall health of a community based on population health analysis.

Public health is typically divided into:

- epidemiology,
- biostatistics and
- health services.

Environmental, social, behavioral, and occupational health are also important subfields.





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Understanding the Complexity of Healthcare Systems



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- **Hospitals:** Function as specialized care centers with advanced medical resources.
- **Clinics:** Offer a broad range of healthcare services, from primary care to specialized treatments.
- **Physicians:** Diagnose, treat, and coordinate patient care.
- **Pharmaceuticals:** Provide essential medications for health treatment.
- **Insurance Providers:** Offer financial support for medical expenses.



Understanding the Local Healthcare Systems

System Overview: Exploring how the local healthcare system functions.

Government's Role: Discussing the government policies and funding of healthcare.

Private Providers: Examining the role of private healthcare entities.

NGOs: Learning about non-governmental organizations in healthcare in the local communities.

Challenges & Opportunities: Highlighting current issues and chances for improvement in the local healthcare system.





Understanding Health Care Management



Health systems management describes the leadership and general management of hospitals, hospital networks, and/or health care systems.

In international use, the term refers to management at all levels.

Health systems management ensures that specific outcomes are attained that departments within a health facility are running smoothly that the right people are in the right jobs, that people know what is expected of them, that resources are used efficiently and that all departments are working towards a common goal for mutual development and growth.



How are Health Care Systems Managed?



Today, most governments recognize the importance of public health programs in reducing the incidence of disease, disability, the effects of ageing and health inequities, although public health generally receives significantly less government funding compared with medicine.

For example, most countries have a vaccination policy, supporting public health programs in providing vaccinations to promote health.

Vaccinations are voluntary in some countries and mandatory in some countries.

Some governments pay all or part of the costs for vaccines in a national vaccination schedule.



Health Systems facing the Challenges of Chronic Diseases

The rapid emergence of many chronic diseases, which require costly long-term care and treatment, is making many health managers and policy makers re-examine their healthcare delivery practices.

An important health issue facing the world currently is HIV/AIDS.

Another major public health concern is diabetes. In 2006, according to the World Health Organization, at least 171 mln people worldwide had diabetes and it is estimated that by 2030, this number will double.

A controversial aspect of public health is the control of tobacco smoking, linked to cancer and other chronic illnesses.



Understanding Health Administration

Health or healthcare administration is a term also used for hospital management is the field relating to **leadership, management, and administration of public health systems, health care systems, hospitals, and hospital networks in all the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors.**

Hospital administrators are individuals or groups of people who act as the central point of control within hospitals as:

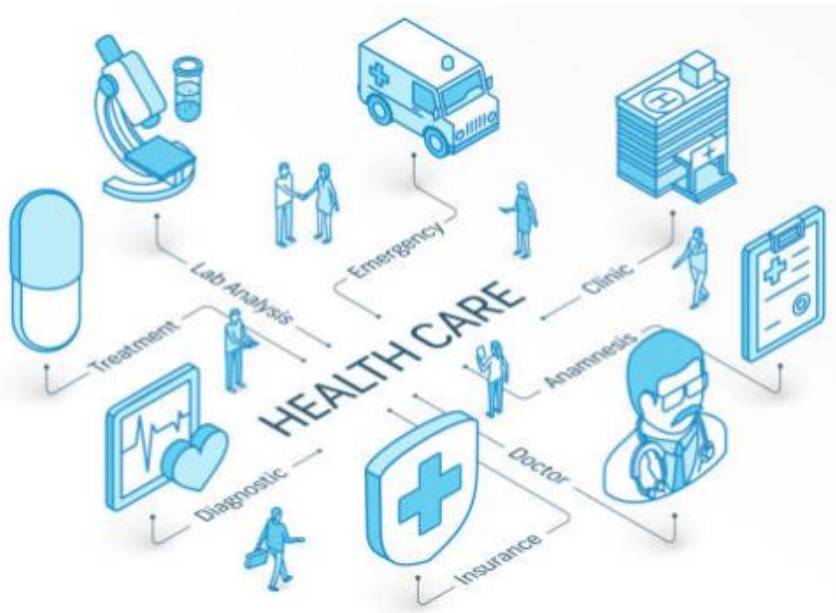
- **Generalists** - responsible for managing or helping to manage an entire facility.
- **Specialists** - responsible for the efficient and effective operations of a specific department such as policy analysis, finance, accounting, budgeting, human resources, or marketing.





Understanding Universal Healthcare

Universal health care (also called **universal health coverage**, **universal coverage**, or **universal care**) is a health care system in which all residents of a particular country or region are assured access to health care.



It is generally organized around providing either all residents or only those who cannot afford on their own, with either health services or the means to acquire them, with the end goal of improving health outcomes.



**Universal Health
Coverage
Ensures
Healthy Futures**

**Educational
Video**



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- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6prBrGHI2Ws&ab_channel=WorldBank



Universal Healthcare Defined by WHO

It is described by the World Health Organization as a situation where citizens can access health services without incurring financial hardship.



Then-Director General of the WHO Margaret Chan described universal health coverage as the *"single most powerful concept that public health has to offer" since it unifies "services and delivers them in a comprehensive and integrated way"*.



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**World Health
Organization**



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WHAT DO YOU NEED TO GET, BE AND STAY

HEALTHY?

CAN YOU GET HELP
FROM A WELL-TRAINED
HEALTH WORKER?



CAN YOU GET TREATMENT
THAT HELPS YOU GET BETTER,
AND IS SAFE?



CAN YOU GET THE MEDICINES
AND OTHER HEALTH PRODUCTS
YOU NEED?



WHO WILL
PAY FOR IT?



ARE THERE POLICIES IN PLACE
TO MAKE QUALITY SERVICES
AVAILABLE TO EVERYONE,
EVERY TIME?



DOES YOUR GOVERNMENT
HAVE THE INFORMATION IT NEEDS
TO MAKE THE RIGHT DECISIONS
ABOUT THE WHOLE SYSTEM?



THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION IS WORKING AROUND THE WORLD SO THAT ALL PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES RECEIVE THE QUALITY SERVICES THEY NEED, AND ARE PROTECTED FROM HEALTH THREATS, WITHOUT SUFFERING FINANCIAL HARDSHIP.

THAT'S WHAT WE CALL

UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE

WWW.WHO.INT/UHC



How does Universal Healthcare work? (I)

One of the goals with universal healthcare is to create a system of protection which provides equality of opportunity for people to enjoy the highest possible level of health.

Universal healthcare does not imply coverage for all cases and for all people – only that all people have access to healthcare when and where needed without financial hardship.

Some universal healthcare systems are government-funded, while others are based on a requirement that all citizens purchase private health insurance.

European countries provide universal healthcare for all.



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Universal health coverage means...



all people have access to the quality health services they need, including



well-trained health workers



safe treatment



and access to medicines and vaccines



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How does Universal Healthcare work? (II)

Universal health care comes in several different forms, but the basic idea is the same across the board:

- The government steps in with taxpayer money to ensure that every citizen has access to the medical care they need.
- With universal health care, no citizen is denied coverage based on their ability to pay.
- The sheer cost of providing quality health care makes universal health care a large expense for governments.
- Medical coverage must be paid for by taxpayer-funded programs.



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How does Universal Healthcare work? (III)

Universal healthcare can be determined by three critical dimensions:

- who is covered,
- what services are covered, and
- how much of the cost is covered.

Universal health care in most European countries has been achieved by a mixed model of funding. General taxation revenue is the primary source of funding, but in many countries it is supplemented by specific charge (which may be charged to the individual or an employer) or with the option of private payments (by direct or optional insurance) for services beyond those covered by the public system.

Almost all European systems are financed through a mix of public and private contributions.



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How Universal Health Care Works

Single Payer

Free government-provided health care paid for by income tax revenue



Every citizen has the same access to government-owned services (Example: The United Kingdom)

Mandatory Insurance

Government-run health insurance fund financed by payroll tax on employers and/or employees



Private doctors and hospitals provide services (Example: Germany)

National Health Insurance

Every citizen pays into a national plan provided by a single insurance company



Publicly funded and privately delivered (Example: Canada)



Universal Health Care

Educational Video



- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pZHilGFLN8Y&ab_channel=WorldHealthOrganization%28WHO%29



Investments in stronger health systems promote and protect



and more.



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Module II: HEALTHCARE SYSTEM CHAPTER 2: Understanding the Healthcare System

CONCLUSIONS

Understanding Healthcare as a complex system is central to health literacy and personal capacity to benefit from the healthcare system.

European countries provide universal healthcare coverage and it is important to be aware of it so every European citizens and resident could benefit from the universal healthcare provision.

Each person need to have an understanding of the national healthcare instruments that can benefit them with by improving their health quality and ensure equal access to quality healthcare services.



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