Health Promotion

Faculty of Nursing

Nursing Department

Health Promotion

4th Year

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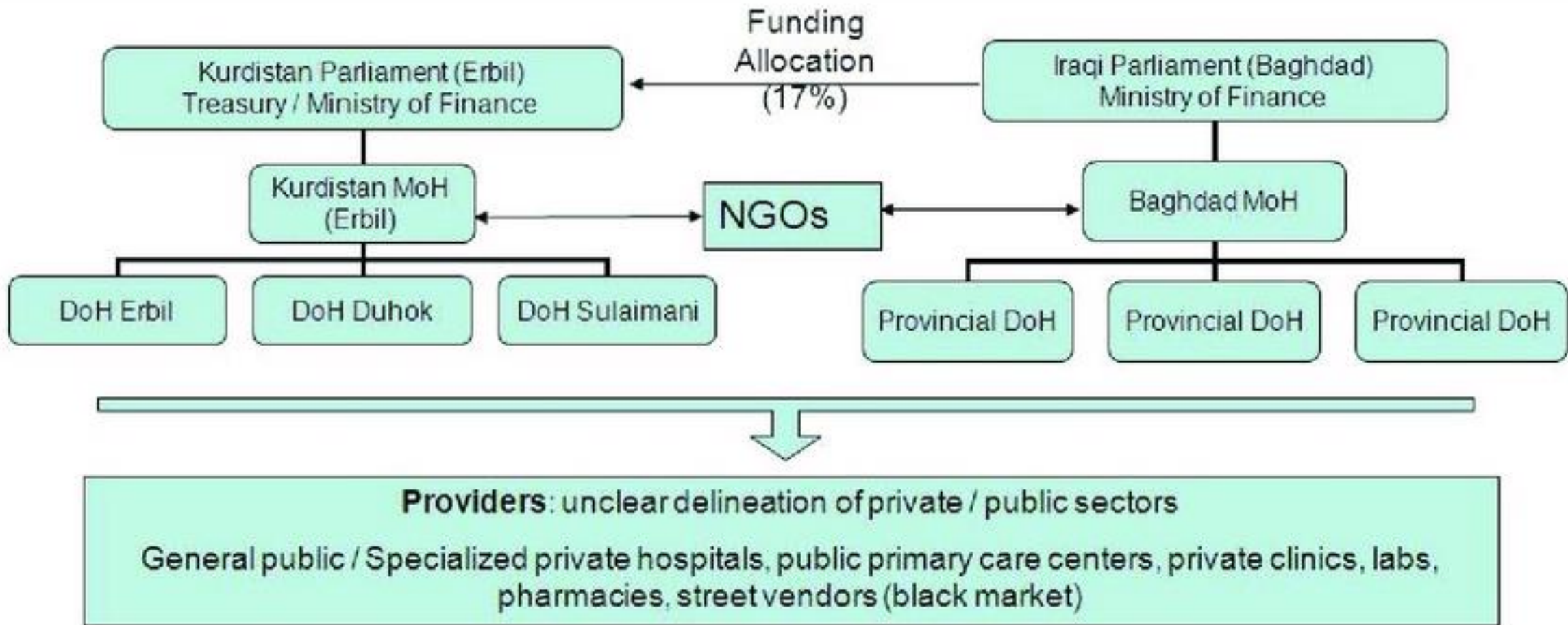
Health System
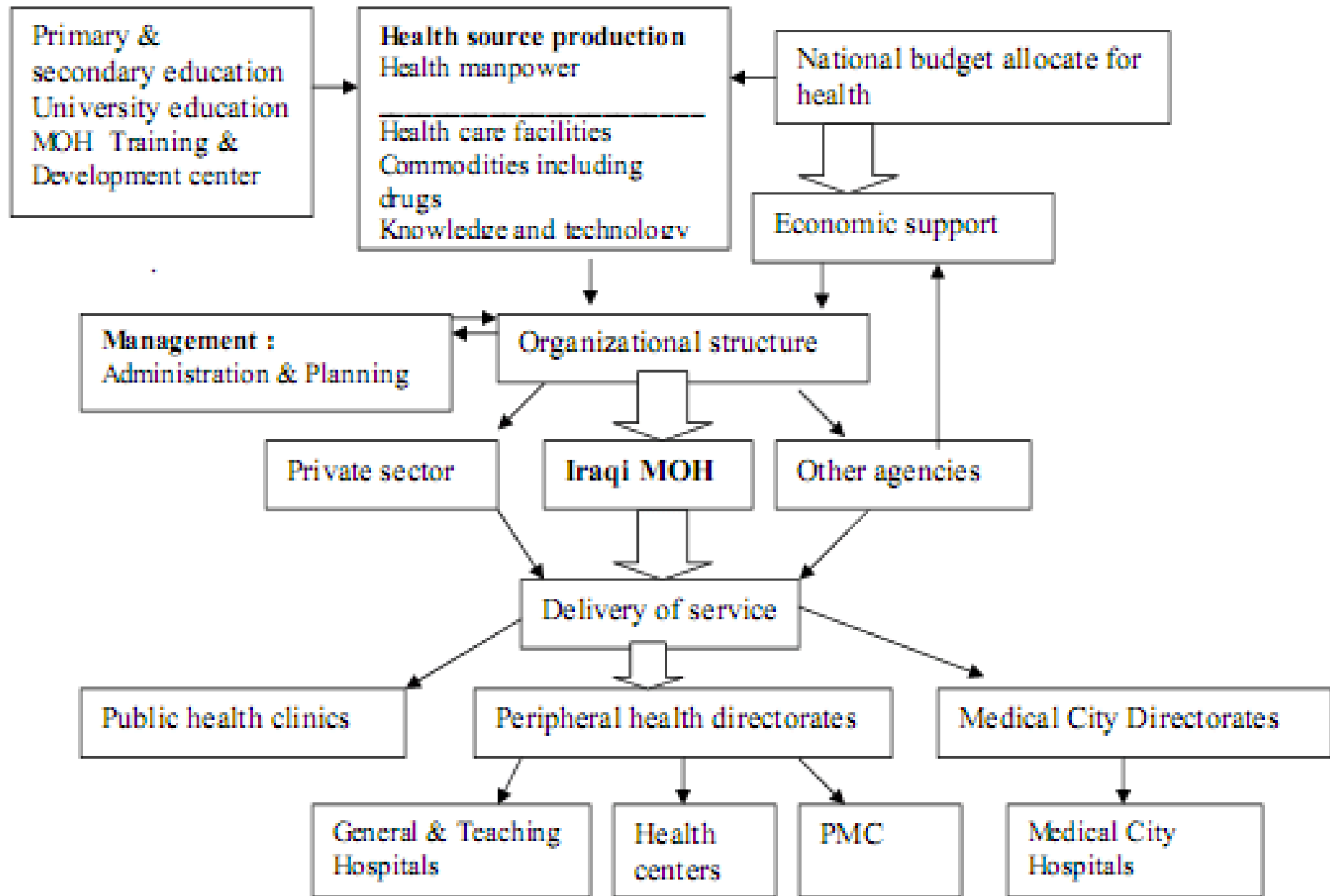
FALL Semester

Topic . 4

2023-24

At the end of this Lecture, the students are able to:

- Define Health System

- Define Healthcare system

- Describe Health systems encompass all levels

- Describe Healthcare systems aspects

A **Health System**, health care system or healthcare system is an organization of people, institutions, and resources that delivers health care services to meet the health needs of target populations.

Health System in IRAQ

Definition

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), a health system **consists of all 'organizations, people and actions whose primary intent is to promote, restore or maintain health'**.

Definition

According to the **WHO** framework the health systems are composed of six core components or "building blocks":

1. **Service delivery**

2. **Health workforce**

3. **Health information systems**

4. **Access to essential medicines**

5. **Financing**

6. **Leadership/governance**

World Health Organization

Health systems encompass all levels:

1. **Central**
2. **Regional**
3. **District**
4. **Community**
5. **Household**

Health sector projects engage with all levels and elements of the health system and frequently encounter constraints that limit their effectiveness.

Healthcare systems are complex and there are many things you need to know about types of hospital systems, patient care, insurance, healthcare providers and legal issues.

Healthcare System

1. **Hospital systems**

2. **Types of patient care**

3. **Public health programs**

Healthcare systems aspects:

1. Hospital Systems

A hospital system is a group of hospitals or facilities that work together to deliver services to their communities. Different types of hospital systems have different types of ownership and financial goals.

Hospital Systems

Kurdistan Region Statistics Office

Ministry of Planning

Kurdistan Regional Government

Indicator / Education and health / Health

Category

- ❯ o Education and health
- ❯ o Population and Labor force
- o Industrial
- o Agriculture
- o Environment
- o Construction
- o Transportation and Communicati
- o Price Index

Health

Number of Hospitals(Public and Private)

Indicator	Year	Value
Kurdistan Region	2020	133
Erbil	2020	50
Suleymani	2020	58
Duhok	2020	22
Halabja	2020	3

Hospital Systems

The Iraqi healthcare system is primarily central, with certain allocation of government funding going towards the sector per year.

According to the World Health Organization, there are 1,146 primary health centers headed by mid-level workers; and 1,185 health centers, headed by medical doctors. There are 229 hospitals, including 61 teaching hospitals.

Types of hospital systems include:

A. Public Hospitals

Public hospitals are funded and owned by local, state or federal governments and receives money from the government. Some public hospitals are associated with medical schools.

B. Non-profit Hospitals

Non-profit hospitals are often community hospitals and may be linked with a religious denomination. The main goal of a non-profit hospital is to provide service to the community.

C. Private Hospitals

Private hospitals are owned by investors. Their goal is to earn a profit. Private hospitals tend to offer more profitable services such as rehabilitation, elective or plastic surgery or cardiology. They try to avoid unprofitable services such as emergency medicine, which can lose money due to uninsured patients

Healthcare systems aspects:

Healthcare System

1. **Hospital systems**

2. **Types of patient care**

3. **Public health programs**

Patient care refers to the prevention, treatment, and management of illness and the preservation of physical and mental well-being through services offered by health professionals.

Types of Patient Care

1. **Primary Care**

2. **Specialty Care**

3. **Emergency Care**

4. **Urgent Care**

5. **Long-term Care**

6. **Hospice Care**

7. **Mental Healthcare**

Types of Patient Care

1. Primary Care

Primary care should be the first place patients go for medical care. Patients may get primary care in a doctor's office or in a community health center. One focus of primary care is to prevent disease through regular physical exams and health screening

Types of Patient Care

2. Specialty care

Specialty care is care for a patient who has a health problem or illness that requires special knowledge in one medical area.

Specialty care can be ongoing or preventative care around a specific system of the body. Specialists have knowledge or skill related to a specific disease or organ system of the body. Specialists must complete special training, be certified or licensed in their area of specialty.

Types of Patient Care

3. Emergency care

Emergency care involves diagnosing and treating life-threatening illnesses or injuries that need immediate attention. Emergency care may take place in ambulances or other transportation vehicles, hospital emergency rooms or intensive care units.

Types of Patient Care

4. Urgent care

Urgent care is not life threatening, but is care for an illness or injury that needs immediate attention.

Examples of urgent care are minor cuts or burns, stomachaches, sprains and ear or throat infections.

2. Patient Care

When to Visit an Emergency Room

- Major Allergic Reactions
- Broken Bone
- Chest Pain
- Difficulty Breathing
- Back, Neck or Head Injury
- Moderate to Severe Burns
- Vomiting
- Suicidal or Homicidal feelings
- Possible Drug Overdose

VS

When to Visit Urgent Care

- Cuts that need stitches
- Accidents and Falls
- Fever or Flu
- Pink Eye
- Sore Throat
- Sprains and Strains
- Skin rashes and infections
- Moderate Back pain
- Animal or Insect bites

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Types of Patient Care

5. Long-term Care

When someone is not able to perform daily living activities due to an injury, disability, chronic condition or dementia. It can be provided in a person's home, long-term care facility or assisted living facility.

Types of Patient Care

6. Hospice Care

Hospice care focuses on "palliative" care to ease symptoms rather than cure a disease toward the end of life. The philosophy of hospice care is give physical, emotional, spiritual or social to support a patient and their family. Hospice care may be provided in a person's home or in a hospice care facility.

Types of Patient Care

7. Mental Healthcare

Mental Healthcare can help when patients need help with a mental illness or emotional crisis. Mental health treatment may include medication, psychotherapy ("talk therapy") or both. Mental health professionals include psychiatrists, counselors or psychologists.

Healthcare systems aspects:

Healthcare System

1. **Hospital systems**

2. **Types of patient care**

3. **Public health programs**

3. Public health programs

A **public health program** is any organized public health action, such as direct services, community mobilization, research, evaluation, surveillance, policy development, laboratory diagnostics, and communication campaigns.

Healthcare System

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