

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №

Тема:

Здравоохранение в странах изучаемого языка

I. Read and translate the text:

HEALTH CARE SYSTEM IN THE USA

Most industrialized countries and many developing countries operate some form of publicly funded health care with universal coverage as the goal. The United States is the only industrialized nation that does not provide universal health care.

The United States have the most expensive health care system in the world in dollars per capita and fraction of gross national product. The dynamics of health care system drives them to use more and more services that are more and more sophisticated and more and more costly. As a result, the annual rate of increase of health care expenditures seriously challenges the financial capability of the United States.



Most of the population has private health insurance. Approximately 75 per cent of the population have their health insurance, life insurance, disability protection and retirement benefits at their place of employment. Most employers and their families now pay more than 50 per cent of the cost of health insurance. The great cost of medical care in the country and a great number of people who could not pay for it forced the federal government to develop two programs — Medicaid and Medicare. Medicaid, started in 1966, is a federal-state program providing free medical care for the poor and aged, for the blind and dependent children. Medicare, started in 1967, is a federal program providing free or discounted medical care for aged Americans over 65.

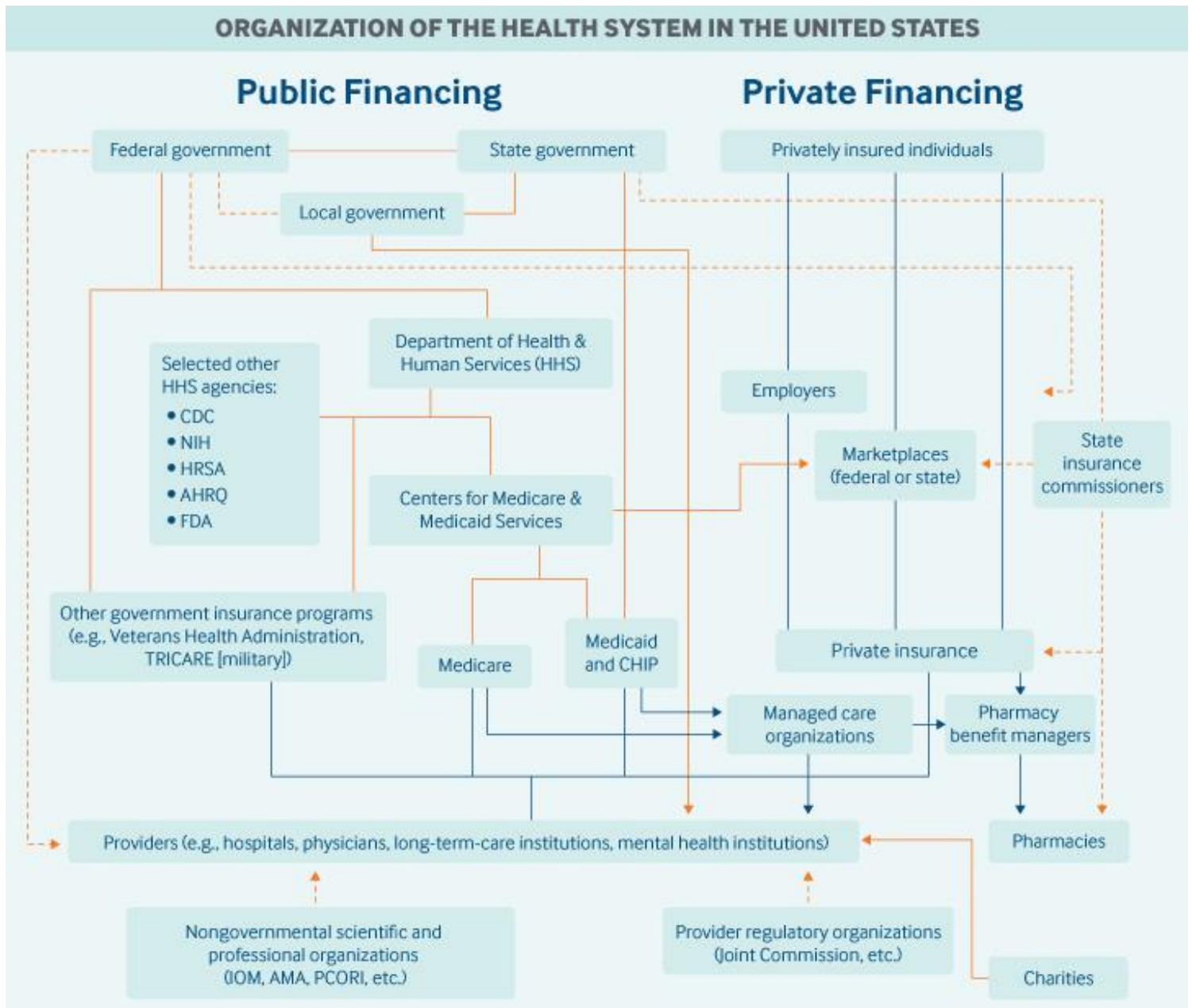
In the United States, the Department of Health and Human Services is the executive committee of the United States government. The agencies of the Public Health Service are the Health Administration, which regulates health care to people, the Food and Drug Administration, which certifies the safety of food, effectiveness of drugs and medical products, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, which prevent diseases, premature death and disability, the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality and the Agency of Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, which regulates hazardous spills of toxic substances. Numerous publicly funded health care programs help to provide care for the elderly, disabled, military service families and veterans, children, and the poor. The Federal law ensures access to emergency services regardless of ability to pay.

But gaps in access to and quality of care for large segments of population remain the major weakness of the US health care system. It also has great difficulties adapting to emerging health problems such as AIDS, medical care of mental patients, and to the needs of growing segments of population - the elderly, single parent families, and cultural, ethnic and racial minorities.

At least five major challenges confront health care system in the USA. The most fundamental is how to shift from providing health care to producing health. Housing, minimum decent income, food, education, good social and physical environment must reach all, including the most vulnerable groups of population.

The next challenge is to focus on providing cost-effective information systems which can monitor the costs and effectiveness of health services. The third is to control health care

expenditures. The fourth is to cope with resistance to fundamental changes from within the health care sector. The United States are also challenged to transfer the resources liberated from health care to other sectors that can contribute to health.



II. Fill in the correct words:

1. Health Care in the USA is the most... in the world (*expensive/cheap*)
2. Medicaid provides free medical care to the ..., dependent children and other vulnerable groups of population (*poor/aged*)
3. Most of the population in the USA has ... health insurance (*publicly funded/private*)
4. Serious problems continue to exist among people of different racial and ethnic ... (*majorities/minorities*)
5. The core of service is the ... who is responsible for the care of patients and is mostly always private (*general practitioner/family doctor*)
6. The US Food and Drug ... certifies the safety of food, effectiveness of drugs and medical products (*Administration/Agency*)
7. Numerous ... health care programs help to provide care for the elderly, disabled, military service families and veterans, children, and the poor (*publicly funded/private*)
8. In the United States, the Department of Health and Human Services is the ... committee of the United States government (*legislative/executive*)

III. Say whether the following statements are true or false. Comment on your answer:

1. The cost and quality of care in the United States are frequently the two major issues of

discussion.

2. A publicly funded health care system is universally implemented in the USA.

3. Of all developed nations, the health care system of the United States has the highest degree of privatization.

4. US spending on health care is the greatest in the world.

5. With the introduction of Medicare and Medicaid the United State took actions to improve access to health services.

6. All Americans have private insurance which include health insurance, life insurance, disability protection and retirement benefits.

7. The present system for financing medical care in the USA is diverse — self-payment, government and payment through private insurance.

IV. Answer the following questions:

1. Do all industrialized countries have publicly funded health care?

2. Why is US health care the most expensive in the world?

3. What parts of American population have health insurance?

4. What forced the federal government to develop Medicaid and Medicare programs?

5. How is the United States health care organized?

6. What are the agencies of the Public Health Service?

7. What difficulties does the health care system in the USA have?

V. Look at the pictures below and speak about types of hospitals in the USA:

Types of hospitals




- General Hospitals
shorter length of stay, acute care, wide range of services
- Specialty Hospitals
for specific illnesses or disorders, longer length of stay
- Government Hospitals
provide care for government service personnel and their families i.e. VA hospitals
- University or college medical centers
additionally provide research and educational services

Extended Care Facilities



- **Provide:**
 - Health care
 - Help with activities of daily living
 - Basic physical and emotional care to individuals who can no longer care for themselves
 - Social interactions in a safe & secure environment
- **Types**
 - Nursing homes
 - Independent-living facilities
 - Residential institutions for mentally or physically disabled

Rehabilitation Centers



- **Provide:**
 - Physical or emotional rehabilitation
 - Treatment of chemical dependency
- **Goal:** return healthy patients to community
- Acute physical rehab requires patients to participate in a minimum of 3 hours / day of therapy

Home Health Care Agencies



- Provide care in a patient's home
- **Care managed by:**
 - Community health departments
 - Hospital case managers
 - Home health agencies
- **Increasing in popularity due to:**
 - Increase in early discharge from hospital
 - Elderly living longer with chronic diseases
 - Technology

other



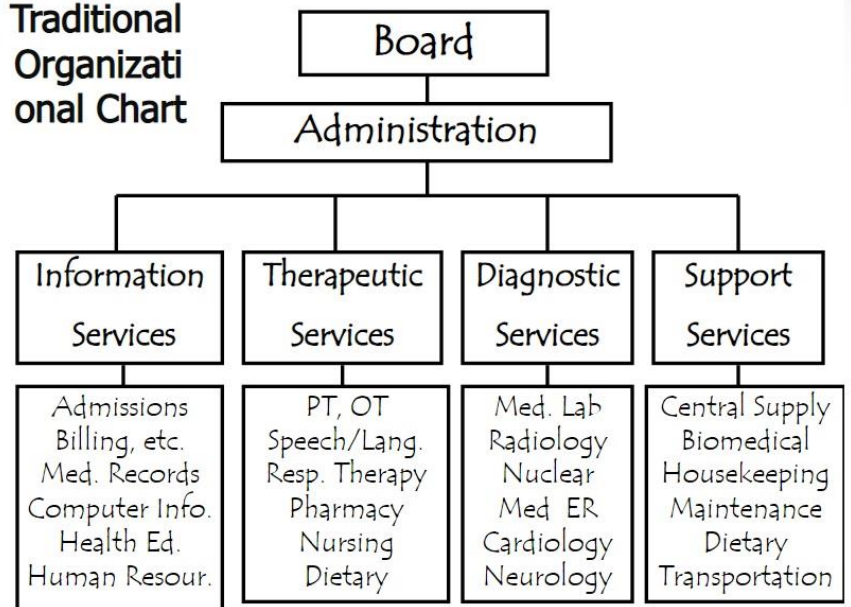
■ other

- Ambulatory or Outpatient Care Centers
several physicians w/different specialties combine practices, same day care Elderly living longer with chronic diseases
- Urgent or Emergency Care Clinics
- Municipal Health Departments
- Outpatient or specialty clinics (ex. Diabetes education, Dialysis center)

- Laboratories
- Mental Health Facilities
- School Health Facilities
- Hospice Care
inpatient or in home care...
for patients no longer pursuing curative treatment for their conditions



Traditional Organizational Chart



OUTPATIENT – discharged within 23 hours, but may require ongoing care of some kind

INPATIENT – remains in facility for more than 24 hours



Домашнее задание:

I. Read and translate the text:

HEALTH CARE SYSTEM IN GREAT BRITAIN

The main organ of Health Service in Great Britain is the National Health Service. The National Health Service Act was passed through parliament in 1946 and in 1948 this Act received the Royal Assent and was brought into operation. The N.H.S. consists of three parts: the Local Health Authorities, the General Practitioners and Hospitals or Specialist Services.

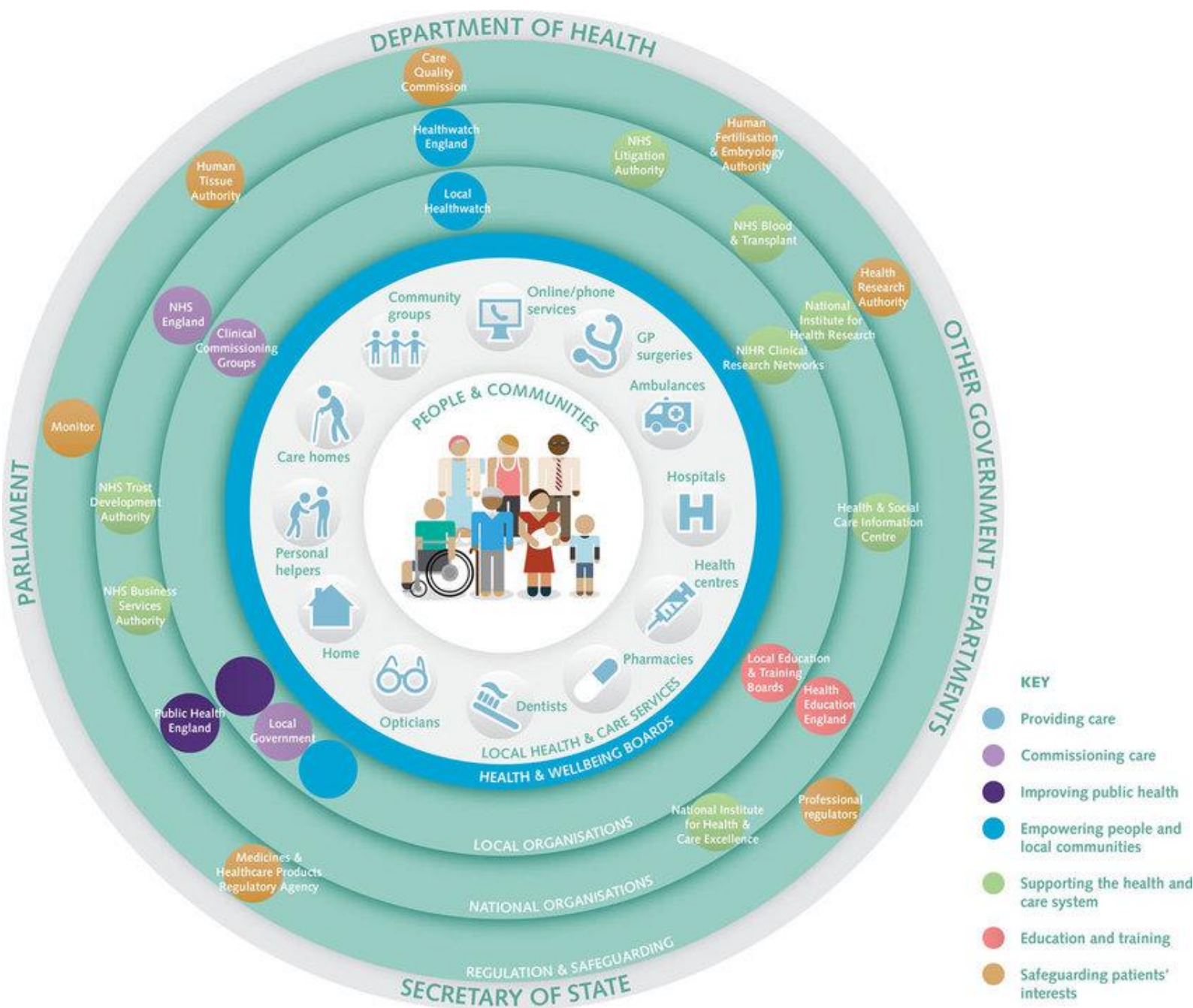
The Local Health Authority has an obligation to make arrangements with the General Practitioners for the vaccination of those who live within its area. The Hospitals and Specialist Services have definite interrelations too. The role of the family doctor is very important in the Health Service. Not all patients need highly specialized attention and the GP does invaluable work by filtering off 90 per cent of the total medical work.

Most medical treatment in Great Britain is free but charges are made for drugs, spectacles and dental care. Free emergency medical treatment is given to any visitor from abroad who becomes ill while staying in the country. But those who come to England specially for treatment must pay for it.

The National Health Service provides free medical treatment both in hospital and outside. People may use the N.H.S. and they may go to doctors as private patients. Many people who have enough money prefer to be private patients because they think that they can in that way establish more personal relations with the doctor or because they do not want to be put in a large room with other patients. The patient in England can choose between the N.H.S. and

private treatment at any time. Moreover, he can take one part with the service, the other privately. If a patient is dissatisfied with his N.H.S. family doctor or dentist, he may change to another one. In fact, 97% of the population use the N.H.S.

This freedom of choice applies to doctors and dentists too. All doctors may take part in the Family Doctor System and most of them do so. This service is free to everyone. They can choose whether they want to join the N.H.S. or not and if they can have N.H.S. and private patients. Physicians may have private practice receiving the pay directly from the patients for their medical advice. N.H.S. doctors are paid by the Government, the pay depending on the



number of the patients they have served every month.

The hospital service includes general and special hospitals, tuberculosis sanatoria, infectious disease units, and all forms of specialized treatment together with the provision of most surgical and medical needs. Besides the hospitals there are infirmatories and nursing homes. An infirmary is a room in an institution used for sick people. A nursing home is usually a "private small hospital for the patients and aged people. In fact, half of the hospitals are over 100 years old. They were built in the nineteenth century; they are small with about 200 beds. Such hospitals are uneconomic and cannot provide a full range of services, which require a district hospital of 800 beds or more. Now they have more than 150 health centres in the U.K. Health centres provide opportunities for hospital specialists and GPs. Health centres

contain all the special diagnostic and therapeutic services which family doctors need, such as electrocardiography, X-ray, physiotherapy, etc. Family doctors have access to hospital resources and can be brought into close relationship with hospital doctors. Health centres are the bases of primary care.

There are centres, which provide consultant services in general medicine and surgery, ear-nose-throat diseases, obstetrics and gynaecology, ophthalmology, psychiatry and orthopaedics. All consultations in the centres are by appointment only. The patient is given a definite time at which to attend. Each doctor decides for himself how many patients he can examine for an hour. It must be born in mind that the patient is the most important person in the health centre and all the energies of the medical personnel are directed to helping him as much as possible.

II. Answer the following questions:

- 1 When was the N.H.S. brought into operation?
- 2 What parts does the National Health Service consist of?
- 3 Are there any interrelations between these parts?
- 4 Are there private patients in Great Britain?

III. Arrange the following expressions according to the contents (keep to a logical consistency):

- a) Types of hospitals in the U.K.
- b) The interrelations between the three parts of the N.H.S.
- c) Freedom of choice applied to doctors and dentists.
- d) The N.H.S. and its structure.
- e) Problems of British health care system.
- f) Freedom of choice of medical treatment.
- g) Health centres in the U.K.

IV. Make a presentation on “Family doctor in the USA” or “Family doctor in Great Britain”