

A Short Note on Importance of Health Care Systems

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ABOUT THE STUDY

The World Health Organization (WHO) supports for the building of health systems as a method of improving population health, particularly in low- and middle-income nations. The sustainable development goals of the United Nations emphasise the significance of investing in workforce development to increase population and economic well-being. In terms of pharmaceuticals, health systems have issues in developing pharmaceutical care systems, there is an urgent need to better understand the linkages between technology and pharmacy practise. In response, new technologies might be used to transform pharmacy practise and strengthen pharmaceutical systems for the benefit of patients.

In 1948, the United Kingdom (UK) established the National Health Service (NHS) as a unified publicly financed and publicly provided (Beveridge) system to assure universal access. In the 1980s, in the era of rising expenditures, the then-Conservative administration implemented the use of PIs based on administrative and hospital data. By the 1990s, the NHS had been reinvented to reflect a regulated internal market, emphasising the employment of General Practitioners (GPs) as main fund-holders and health authorities as secondary purchasers. Again, in 1997, the Blair administration offered the already-ailing NHS a 21st-century modernisation programme. This began with a series of initiatives aimed at essentially replacing internal market bureaucracy with integrated care based on collaboration and performance. The PIs would clearly represent the relationship between processes and patient-experienced quality

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has brought together countries that share the principles of the market economy, pluralist democracy, and respect for human rights. The OECD's 30 industrialised member nations believe that excellent health is necessary for individuals to thrive as citizens, family members, employees, and consumers. The organisation says that contemporary health systems, backed by technology advancements, are critical to effective health promotion and illness treatment or control, but acknowledges that such improvements come at a cost.

Growing demand on health-care systems, rising consumer expectations, ageing populations, concerns about medical errors, and the increasing cost of health care technologies in comparison to available public funding have prompted many member countries to develop performance measurement and management frameworks that capture equity, quality, and efficiency goals within their health care systems. Parallel to these initiatives, and in order to facilitate international comparisons, reporting, and evidence-based policy making, the OECD has suggested a conceptual framework that incorporates many components of the WHO health system performance framework. The framework, which makes no recommendations for a weighting method for system goals, concentrates on health system performance but not on larger public health concerns.

The proposed OECD health system performance framework has three major goals: (a) health improvement and outcomes; (b) responsiveness and access and (c) financial contribution and health expenditure. To investigate system achievement, these goals are subjected to two components for assessment, namely the average level and distribution of each target. As a result of this matrix, six components of health system performance emerge, with the average levels of the three mentioned goals used to quantify efficiency and their corresponding distributions indicating equity. Unlike in the WHO framework, where access is viewed as a determinant of responsiveness, access is recognised as an essential component of responsiveness in order to address concerns of access equality within the OECD framework. The framework in the field of health care has numerous advantages, particularly for policymakers evaluating the system, measuring and comparing the function of health systems in different countries, for critical choices and the ability to compare within and across nations, and information sharing.

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