


**HSC 4211**  
*Health Behavior and Society*

## Healthcare Delivery

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## Learning Objectives



- Describe the spectrum of health care delivery in the U.S. and understand how it impacts health
- Distinguish between different kinds of health care
  - Population-based public health practice
  - Medical practice (and its levels)
  - Long-term practice
  - End-of-life practice
- Describe the major goals/issues with the U.S. health care system
  - Access
  - Quality
  - Cost
- Discuss the Affordable Care Act and its implications
- Apply example of how health care delivery impacts health

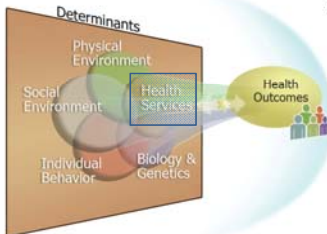
## Lecture Outline



- Healthcare Delivery in the SEM
- The Spectrum of Health Care Delivery
  - Population-Based Public Health Practice
  - Medical Practice
  - Long-term Practice
  - End-of-life Practice
- The Goals of the Health Care System
- Health Care Reform in the U.S.
- Example of Health Outcome (Obesity) Impacted by Health Care Delivery

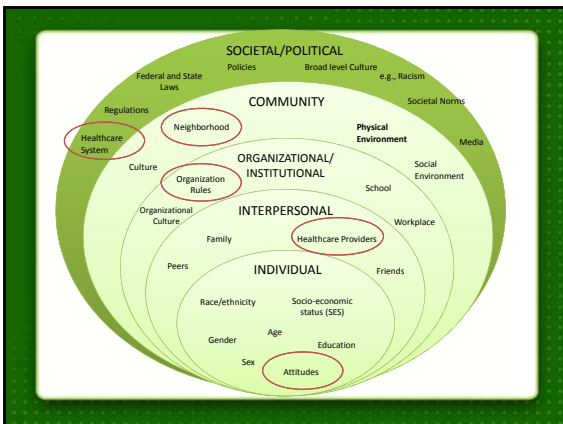
## Healthy People 2020

*A society in which all people live long, healthy lives*



### Overarching Goals:

- Attain high quality, longer lives free of preventable disease, disability, injury, and premature death.
- Achieve health equity, eliminate disparities, and improve the health of all groups
- Create social and physical environments that promote good health for all.
- Promote quality of life, healthy development and healthy behaviors across all life stages.

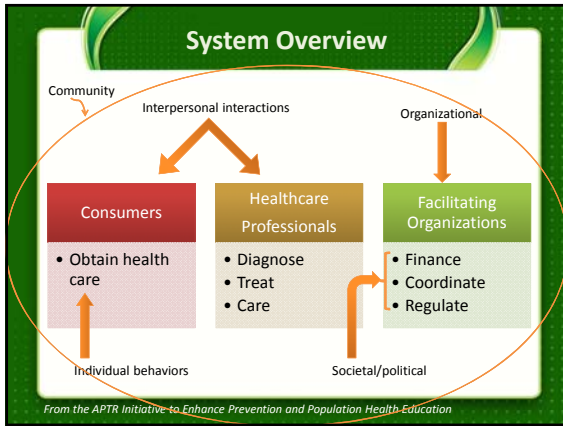


## System Overview

Where in this graphic can you see aspects of the individual-level? Can you identify where there are interpersonal-level interactions? How about organizational-level and societal/political levels?

Consumers	Healthcare Professionals	Facilitating Organizations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obtain health care</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diagnose</li> <li>Treat</li> <li>Care</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finance</li> <li>Coordinate</li> <li>Regulate</li> </ul>

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### Spectrum of Healthcare Delivery

Population-based public health practice	Interventions aimed at disease prevention and health promotion and education
Medical practice	Services usually provided by or under supervision of a physician or other traditional health provider <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primary care</li> <li>Secondary care (acute &amp; subacute)</li> <li>Tertiary care</li> </ul>
Long-term practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restorative care</li> <li>Long-term care</li> </ul>
End-of-life practice	Services provided shortly before death, most commonly including hospice care

### Primary Care

- Typically address acute, chronic, preventive/wellness issues
  - Coordinate specialty care when needed
- Providers are typically generalists (MD/DO/NP/PA)
  - Primary care specialties : Family Medicine, General Internal Medicine, Pediatrics, Obstetrics-Gynecology
- Develop ongoing patient-provider relationship
- Multiple settings: provider offices, clinics, schools, colleges, prisons, worksites, home, mobile vans

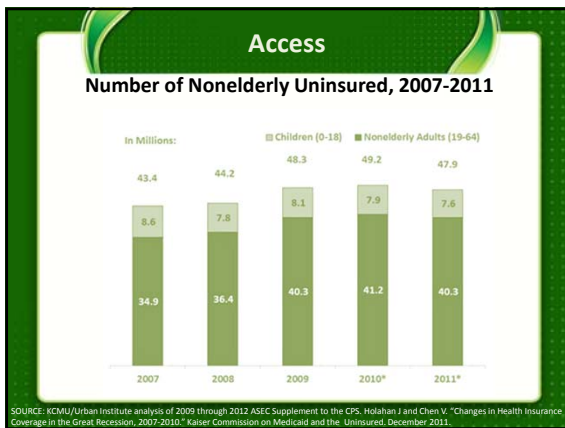
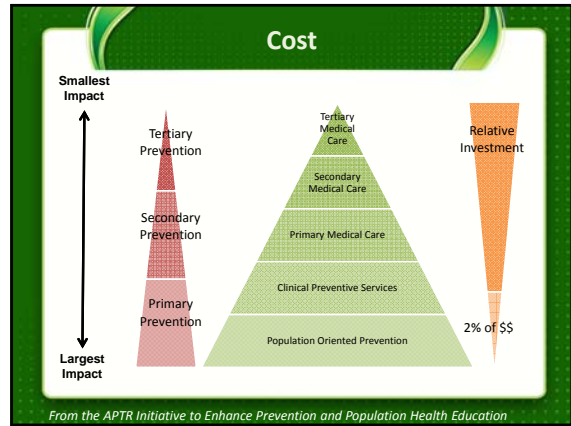
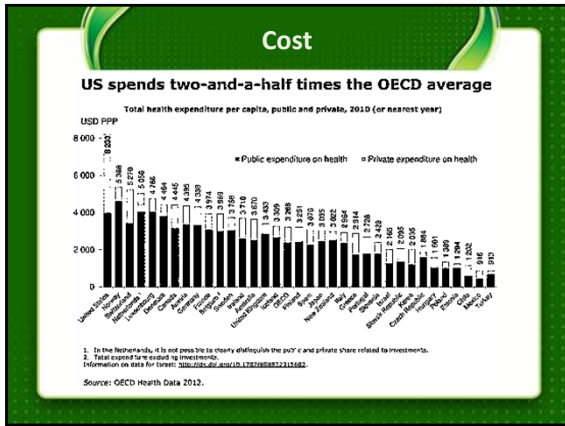
### Secondary Care

- Typically subspecialty care focused on a particular organ system or disease process
- Specialized services for people with special challenges due to chronic or long-term conditions
- Includes common inpatient and outpatient services
  - Subspecialty office care
  - Inpatient care including emergency care, labor and delivery, intensive care, diagnostic imaging

### Tertiary Care

- Specialized and technologically sophisticated medical & surgical care for those with unusual or complex conditions
- Typically provided at large regional medical centers or specialty hospitals
- Characterized by advanced technology and high volume of procedures
- Tertiary care sites usually serve as major education sites for students in a variety of health professions



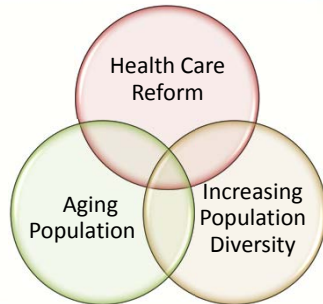


- ### Quality
- Quality healthcare should be:
    - Effective
    - Safe
    - Timely
    - Patient centered
    - Equitable
    - Efficient
- 

- ### Quality: Healthcare Regulation Web
- Diverse set of regulators:
    - Government (state, federal, local)
    - Insurers
    - Hospitals
    - Private accrediting bodies
    - Professional societies
- 

- ### Evaluation of U.S. Healthcare System
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>Strengths</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advanced diagnostic and therapeutic technology</li> <li>Timely availability of subspecialists and procedures</li> </ul> | <p><b>Weaknesses</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited access to multiple underserved populations</li> <li>High cost with marginal population outcomes</li> <li>Fragmentation of care</li> <li>Insufficient primary care workforce</li> <li>Highly bureaucratic/large administrative costs</li> <li>Misaligned incentives</li> </ul> |
|--|---|
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## Changing Healthcare Context



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## Overview of the Affordable Care Act

- The Affordable Care Act was created to facilitate access to health insurance for all Americans
- Passed in 2010
- Created state based exchanges for the purpose of health insurance.

## Key provisions of the Act include:

- Requires employers to provide health care coverage for their employees.
- Requires individuals to have health insurance
- Requires creation of state-based (or multi-state) insurance exchanges to help individuals and small businesses purchase insurance.
- Increases consumer insurance protection

## From a public health perspective, the Act

- Emphasizes prevention and wellness
- Creates the National Prevention, Health Promotion and Public Health Council
- Requires insurance to cover certain preventive medical care

## As for medical care, the Act:

- Seeks to improve quality and system performance for certain medical procedures.
- Seeks to develop medical malpractice alternatives.
- Seeks to address health disparities.

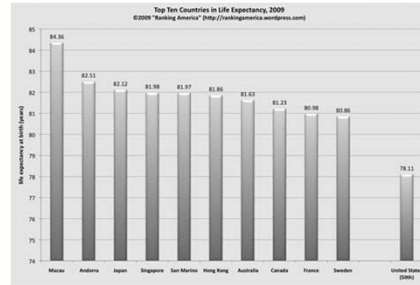
## And, in order to curb rising health care costs, the Act has:

- Provide oversight of health insurance premiums and practices
- Reduce health care fraud and abuse.
- Reducing uncompensated care to prevent a shift onto insurance premium costs.
- Implementing Medicare payment reforms
- testing new delivery and payment system models in Medicaid and Medicare.

## Statistics on ACA enrollment

- 8 million enrolled in the Marketplaces during 2014 open enrollment (Oct 2013 to April 2014).
- 11.7 million are estimated to have enrolled in the Marketplaces during 2015 open enrollment (Nov 2014 to Feb 2015). This includes 4.5 million who re-enrolled from 2014.
- It's estimated that 5.7 million young adults (aged 19-25) stayed on a parent's plan until age 26. That is 2.3 million who stayed on their parents plan from 2010 to 2013 with an estimated 3.4 million gaining coverage from 2013 to 2015.
- As of March 2015 a total of 16.4 have enrolled in a Marketplace plan or stayed on their parents plan.
- 10.8 million more enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP since Oct 2013. Not all who enrolled were ineligible before the ACA. Uninsured rates dropped lower in states that expanded Medicaid.

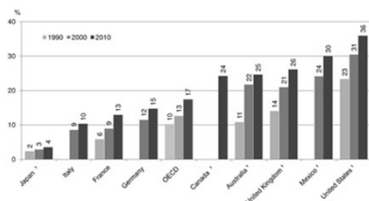
## Example: Life Expectancy



Data from CIA World Factbook  
<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/rankorder/2103-rank.html>

## Applied Example: Obesity

Obesity rates have increased substantially over the past 20 years and are highest in the US



1. Data are based on measurements rather than self-reported height and weight.  
 Source: OECD Health Data 2012.

**Your Turn:** List some ways that the health care system, or healthcare delivery, might impact obesity in individuals or on a population level.



## Applied Example: Obesity

- Primary prevention (CDC 2013):
  - Support breastfeeding (hospitals)
  - Health education re: healthy food & beverage choices
- Healthcare providers (NHLBI, 1998)
- Health insurance—cover preventive services (Yang & Nichols, 2011)
- Employers—discounts for participation in wellness programs (Yang & Nichols, 2011)
- Health equity (CDC 2009)

## Conclusion

- US healthcare system is a large patchwork of public and private programs
- Cost, quality, and access are all significant policy issues
- The Affordable Care Act addresses issues of healthcare cost, quality, and access in the U.S.

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