

Health Care System(USA)





Family medicine

Family medicine is the science of the most common family and patient health problems regardless of gender and age.

Family doctor is a specialist with a higher medical education who provides primary health care to the population

A family medicine practitioner should have a good understanding of how the family affects a person's health and how a person's health affects his family.

Family medicine as a specialty has a number of extremely important principles.

The main ones are:

- ❑ duration and continuity of observation;
- ❑ versatility of primary health care;
- ❑ treating the family as a unit of medical care;
- ❑ prevention as the basis of the activity of a doctor and a nurse;
- ❑ cost-effectiveness and appropriateness of aid;
- ❑ coordination of medical care;
- ❑ responsibility of the patient, his family members and society for the preservation and improvement of health.



United States Public Health Service

- United States Public Health Service - United States Federal Executive Office.
- Foundation date May 4, 1980
- The main goal of the event is to protect the health of all Americans.
- Main Division - State Health Service



Social and health programs:

- Health and Social Sciences Research
- Disease Prevention, Including Immunization Services
- Ensuring the safety of food and medicine
- Medicare (health insurance for the elderly and disabled) and Medicaid (health insurance for people with low income)
- Information technology in healthcare
- Financial assistance and services for low-income families
- Improving maternal and child health, including a Nurse Home Visitation program to support mothers
- Head Start (early childhood education)
- Religious and community initiatives
- Preventing Child Abuse and Domestic Violence
- Treatment and prevention of drug addiction
- Services for Seniors Including Food Delivery Home
- Health Services for Native Americans
- Emergency medical training program



Hospital care is central to the medical system

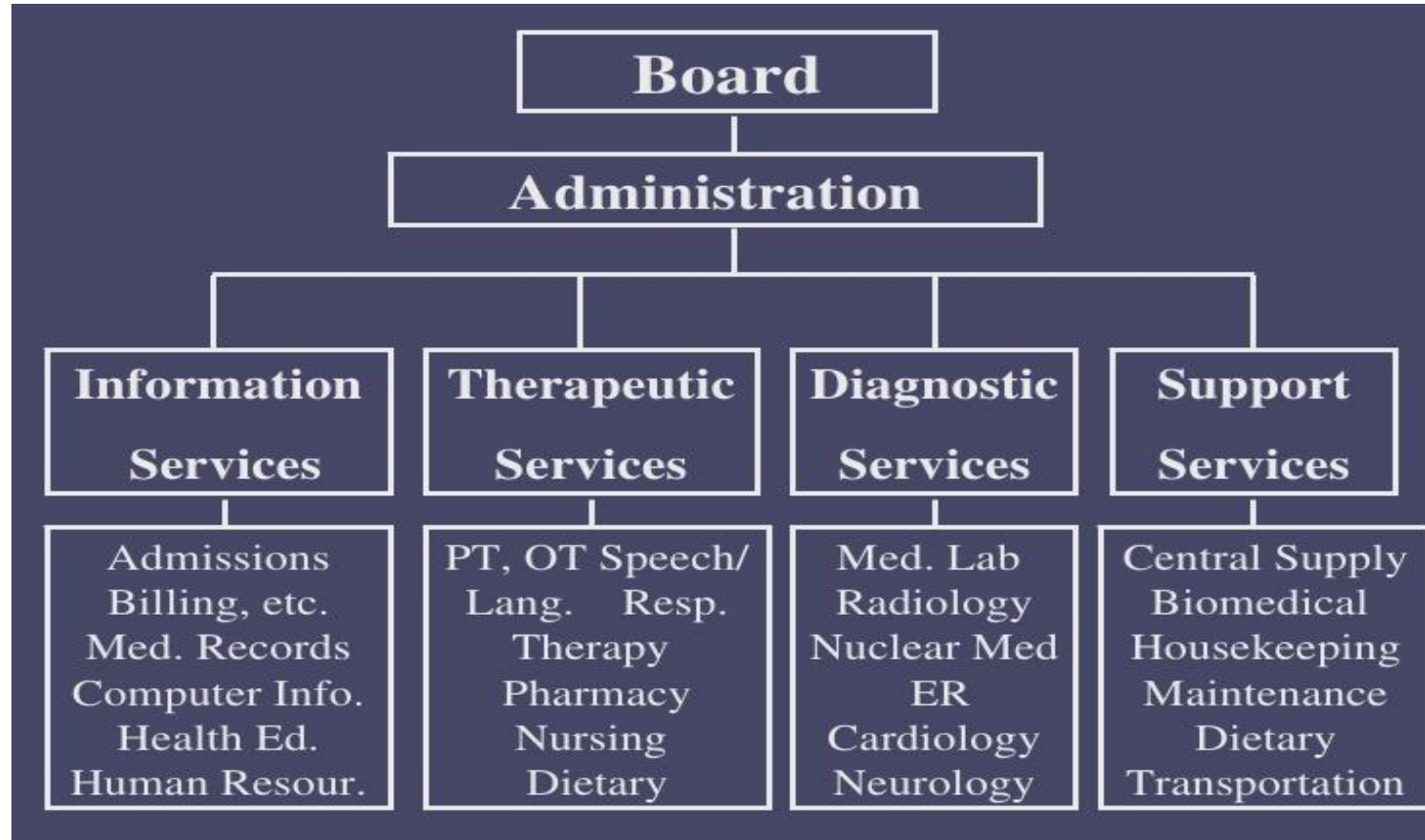
There are two types of hospitals in the hospitals:

- **large**, often run by large private corporations
- **small**, managed by district and state authorities, religious communities or independent public organizations

They provide a certain amount of outpatient care in emergency departments and specialized clinics, but they are mainly intended to provide hospital care.



The structure of hospitals is similar to our hospitals



Stationary service

Inpatient care is medical treatment administered to a patient whose condition requires treatment in a hospital or other health care facility, and the patient is formally admitted to the facility by a doctor.



Simple inpatient care - specializes in short-term hospitalization.

Complex inpatient care - providing long-term, highly qualified and technically complex inpatient treatment.

Inpatient institutions include:

- hospitals,
- clinics,
- maternity hospitals,
- sanatoriums
- hospices.



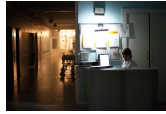
There are multidisciplinary (specialized) hospitals designed to treat patients with any one disease (for example, tuberculosis). Multidisciplinary, which include departments of various profiles (for example: therapeutic, surgical, neurological, endocrinological, etc.)

Inpatient structure

- admission department,
- medical departments (therapeutic, surgical, urological, etc. - depending on the profile of the hospital),
- diagnostic department (laboratory, ultrasound, radiography, EFGDS, etc.),
- pathological department,
- catering unit,
- pharmacy,
- administrative part (administration, garage, oxygen, laundry, etc.).

The medical department includes:

- treatment wards,
- position of a nurse,
- procedural,
- fitting rooms,
- office of the head of department,
- residence,
- buffet,
- lounge for relaxation,
- rooms for nurses ,
- utility rooms (toilet, bathroom, toilet, linen).



The admission department is the most important treatment department of the hospital.

Patients can be taken to the emergency room:

- Ambulance
- In the direction of the local doctor
- Transfer from other medical institutions
- By yourself



Tasks of the admission department

- Reception of patients, diagnosis and decision on the need for hospitalization.
- Registration of patients and registration of their movement in the hospital.
- Triage of patients.
- Providing emergency medical care if necessary.
- Sanitary treatment of patients (in some cases).
- Acting as a reference center for the condition of patients.

Alternative medicine refers to non-traditional practices used in place of traditional medicine.

Typical examples of alternative medicine are homeopathy, acupuncture and naturopathy.



In 1999, the US National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine funded large-scale studies to test the effectiveness of unconventional, alternative and complementary therapies, including popular herbal medicines and completely unscientific methods: energy fields, remote healing, etc. As a result, it turned out that the vast majority investigated herbal preparations are indistinguishable from placebo. It was also found that the therapeutic methods had practically no effect. Only an indirect effect of relaxation procedures has been identified (reduce pain, anxiety and fatigue)

