

HEALTH CARE DELIVERY AND HOW TO IMPROVE IT

HEALTH CARE
 Health care is the maintenance or improvement of health via the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of disease in human body

Tertiary care
 Tertiary care is specialized consultative health care, usually for inpatients, in a facilities for advanced medical investigation and treatment.



Secondary care
 Secondary care is the health care services provided by health professionals who generally do not have first contact with patients.



Primary care
 Primary health care refers to the work of health professionals who act as a first point of consultation for all patients within the health care system.



Home and community care
 Many types of health care interventions are delivered outside of health facilities, they also include the services of professionals in residential and community settings in support of self care, home care, long term care, assisted living.

Health care delivery
 Health care is delivered by health professionals providers or practitioners

It is possible to improve health care delivery by improving Pharmacist capabilities by

Manpower planning
 Health manpower planning is part of health planning with the educational system it's the programs that prepare manpower for the health care system, pharmacy manpower planning should be part of health manpower planning and health planning as a whole.

Postgraduate education and research
 Schools of pharmacy have traditionally offered postgraduate education in pharmaceutical sciences, usually involving research. This should be continued in order to support specialist development in practice.

Undergraduate education in pharmacy.
 The education and training of pharmacist should be based on their country and their laws, the learning experiences and the methods of evaluating the knowledge, skills and attitude involved in satisfactory practice performance in the health team.

Manpower management
 The purpose of health manpower management is to ensure that those who are trained to provide health care services are used to the best effect in the health system. With out proper management, expensively trained health personnel are wasted.

Undergraduate education related to the pharmacist's role in the rational use of drug.
 The academic foundation for pharmacy practice demands an integrated approach to the teaching of those four traditional subject (pharmacology, pharmaceutics, pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmacognosy)

Continuing education as an aspect of manpower management
 Learning does not cease at the point of graduation, pharmacists like all other health workers, need to keep up with new knowledge and new technology and adapt to the new needs of healthcare services and of communities