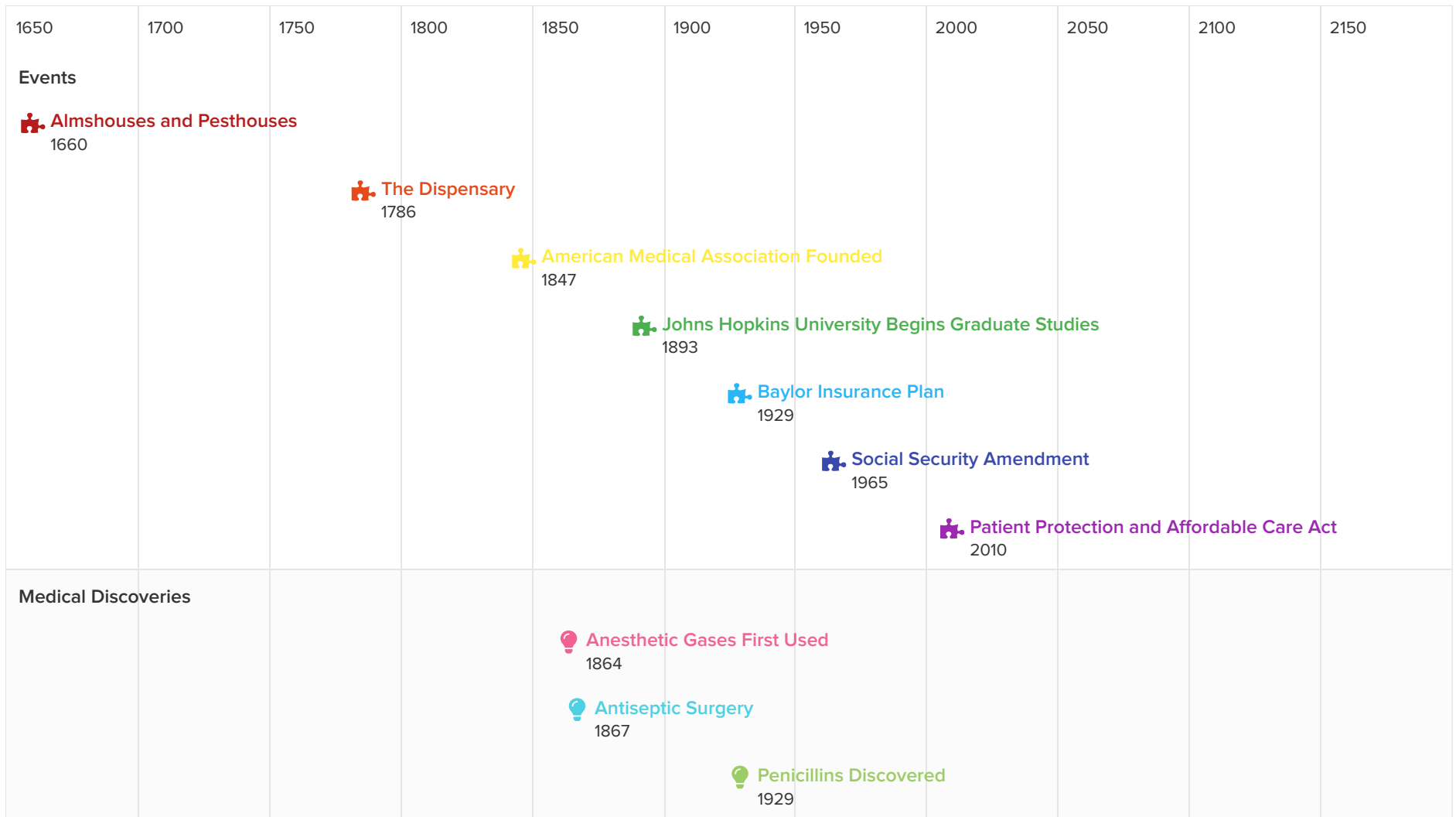


Healthcare in America



Events



Almshouses and Pesthouses

1660

These were the poorhouses and quarantine facilities that were the precursors to hospitals and tuberculosis facilities (Shi & Singh, 2019, p. 99-100). Almshouses were used to help the poor and consequently help the sick (Shi & Singh, 2019, p. 99). The pesthouses were used to quarantine people with contagious diseases (Shi & Singh, 2019, p. 100). The poor could receive some help in a where medicine could be pricey and practiced by anyone (Shi & Singh, 2019, p. 98). These facilities did not provide trained care for illness and became a place for people to leave family members they couldn't take care of (Shi & Singh, 2019, p. 100).

Reference

Shi, L., & Singh, D. A. (2019). Delivering health care in America: A systems approach (7th ed.). Jones & Bartlett Learning.



The Dispensary

1786

These were outpatient clinics staffed by new physicians and students (Shi & Singh, 2019, p. 100). These clinics provided needed services for poor individuals while also providing a place for aspiring physicians to get experience (Shi & Singh, 2019, p. 100). Later, many of these would be absorbed into hospitals as outpatient locations for specialty services (Shi & Singh, 2019, p. 100). However, the care provided was not standardized or comprehensive as there was no governing body over medicine at the founding of these facilities (Shi & Singh, 2019).

Reference

Shi, L., & Singh, D. A. (2019). Delivering health care in America: A systems approach (7th ed.). Jones & Bartlett Learning.





American Medical Association Founded

1847

The American Medical Association became organized into "county and state medical societies," introducing organized medicine (Shi & Singh, 2019, p. 107). This organization has ensured licensing and education standards to practice mainstream medicine (Shi & Singh, 2019, p. 107). This organization has also worked to ensure physician's prestige and influence, including pushing its members' agendas in healthcare reform (Shi & Singh, 2019).

Reference

Shi, L., & Singh, D. A. (2019). *Delivering health care in America: A systems approach* (7th ed.). Jones & Bartlett Learning.



Johns Hopkins University Begins Graduate Studies

1893

This school began the first training course requiring a college degree to attend, establishing a graduate program of medicine, enhancing education expectations for physicians (Shi & Singh, 2019, p. 108). Once higher education became expected of physicians, the profession gained more "authority and galvanized its sovereignty," (Shi & Singh, 2019, p. 108).

Reference

Shi, L., & Singh, D. A. (2019). *Delivering health care in America: A systems approach* (7th ed.). Jones & Bartlett Learning.



Baylor Insurance Plan

1929

This was a hospital insurance plan, helping fund the Baylor University Hospital during the Depression, which later became the blueprint for prepaid plans and managed care (Shi & Singh, 2019, p. 113). While this action helped keep Baylor afloat, the patients could only go to that hospital until community-wide plans were introduced, creating more choice for the patient (Shi & Singh, 2019, p. 113).

Reference

Shi, L., & Singh, D. A. (2019). *Delivering health care in America: A systems approach* (7th ed.). Jones & Bartlett Learning.





Social Security Amendment

1965

This created Medicare and Medicaid, ensuring two vulnerable populations (the very poor and elderly) could receive medical care (Shi & Singh, 2019, p. 120). Unfortunately, these populations have more medical problems, and when this passed, both national and public spending on healthcare increased (Shi & Singh, 2019, p. 120-121).

Reference

Shi, L., & Singh, D. A. (2019). Delivering health care in America: A systems approach (7th ed.). Jones & Bartlett Learning.



Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act

2010

This act allowed some Americans to gain health insurance either through Medicaid or by purchasing a government-subsidized plan through an insurance market platform (Shi & Singh, 2019, p. 126). However, some Americans received cancellation notices from their insurance companies if these companies did not wish to comply with the rules (Shi & Singh, 2019, p. 127). This created a situation where Americans had fewer public options when it came to health insurance (Shi & Singh, 2019, p. 128).

Reference

Shi, L., & Singh, D. A. (2019). Delivering health care in America: A systems approach (7th ed.). Jones & Bartlett Learning.

Medical Discoveries



Anesthetic Gases First Used

1864

Nitrous Oxide was used for tooth extraction, becoming a tool used by surgeons to perform more complicated surgeries (Shi & Singh, 2019, p. 104). This further legitimized the physician's cultural authority, utilized later by the AMA to impact healthcare reform (Shi & Singh, 2019, p. 105).

Reference

Shi, L., & Singh, D. A. (2019). Delivering health care in America: A systems approach (7th ed.). Jones & Bartlett Learning.





Antiseptic Surgery

1867

Joseph Lister first used carbolic acid to sterilize wounds and reduce surgical infections (Shi & Singh, 2019, p. 104). This decreased the mortality rates from surgeries. However, it would also increase the cultural authority of physicians, further increasing their influence over the general public (Shi & Singh, 2019, p. 105)

Reference

Shi, L., & Singh, D. A. (2019). *Delivering health care in America: A systems approach* (7th ed.). Jones & Bartlett Learning.



Penicillins Discovered

1929

This decreased mortality from infections, further increasing the public's need for physicians to control their medical care (Shi & Singh, 2019, p. 104).

Reference

Shi, L., & Singh, D. A. (2019). *Delivering health care in America: A systems approach* (7th ed.). Jones & Bartlett Learning.

