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Discussion 1

Healthcare is essential in America, for it provides and maintains better health, manages, and prevents diseases. It reduces unnecessary premature death and disability, thus ensuring that every public member is offered health equality. Therefore, improved healthcare services across the country will ensure low mortality rates and more strong and healthy citizens. The healthcare system in the United States has several characteristics that ensure that the United States citizens get the best healthcare services available. These characteristics include centers on acute care, no central governing agency, average in the outcome, unequal in access, and high on cost, insufficient coordination and integration and, and delivery of health under the imperfect condition of the market (Shi & Singh, 2015).

The healthcare system of the United States faces several challenges that hinder its ability to offer quality and accessible healthcare services to its citizens. The challenges include changes to the healthcare policies by the government, causing debates on decisions to establish long term solutions for problems in the health care system (Mamtani et al., 2017). The shortage of physicians and nurses in healthcare systems causes healthcare facilities to struggle to keep up with the rising demand for clinical services. Thirdly, the opioid crises since most patients become addicted to the drug, mostly when they are given to as painkillers to treat their chronic pains. Another challenge is poor patient outcomes due to high mortality rates due to premature deaths. Poor public perceptions are also another challenge that the healthcare system faces because of the politicized debates and negative experiences of the public with the healthcare services provided by the public healthcare facilities (Mamtani et al., 2017). Also, technological and medicinal advancement has brought several challenges to the healthcare system due to the privacy and security risks that come with electronic medical records and telehealth. Finally,

healthcare systems' key challenge is rising costs due to the exceeding rates inflation of healthcare costs across America.

The key stakeholders who shape and are affected by how the health system is organized and its functions include government, insurance companies, employers, pharmaceutical firms, physicians, and patients.

References

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Discussion 2

NHS is a program that is essentially focused on general revenues (Congregational appropriations), whereas NHI focuses on large premiums gotten from the insured. Also, service is provided by NHS, but NHI provides payment for the health services offered. It has also been said that NHS's goals focus on the equity of the health provided services more than the NHI system (Mays & Fitzpatrick, 2018). Another difference is that the NHS uses the resources provided by the government in delivery operations. On the other hand, NHI gets its resources by utilizing 20% of the expenditures of block grants and payroll taxes.

When these healthcare systems are compared to the United States, NHI and NHS systems focus on their ability to pay, whereas the United States centers on its insurance premiums. The NHS system provides free healthcare services except for dental, prescriptions, and optical services for any individual considered the citizen of the United Kingdom. This is because, even in private health facilities, the services are funded by the government; however, in the United

States, its healthcare system is not uniform compared to countries like Taiwan or England, which uses the NHI and NHS, respectively (Venerable and Morales, 2020). This is because healthcare is not universally covered, unlike in the mentioned countries. A Legislation regulation was produced, which mandates every individual to be covered in the healthcare system. The healthcare system of the United States is within a multi-payer system where coverage varies and is sporadic. There are many citizens, approximately 25.8 million American citizens who are not covered by the health care system. The United States has tried to develop low-income programs and safety nets that would help low-income Americans be covered, but there are many gaps still left in coverage. Thus, leaving individuals unable to access affordable care.

The United States is said to spend more on health care per individual compared to other developed nations. Other rich countries such as England spend more on healthcare systems like the United States because of its GDP per capita; hence, England ends up benefiting in health outcomes (Venerable and Morales, 2020). However, it does not benefit from health outcomes for the United States despite the amount it spends on healthcare because of the low metrics in unmanaged diabetes, infant mortality, and life expectancy.

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