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Submission date: 31-Mar-2021 04:29AM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1546697091

File name: Composition_of_Health_Care_and_Medicine_in_USA123.editedA12.docx (22.81K)

Word count: 1825

Character count: 9504

Composition of Health Care and Medicine in the USA

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Part one

Description of the composition of health care in the American constitution

The United States of America constitution does not provide the rights to health to its citizen. However, the United States government provides an insurance policy for its citizen. The United States constitution does not provide any right to good health care. However, the health care sector is divided into the patients, the health professionals, the health institution such as the hospital that provides the necessary infrastructure in the health sector, and the economic and political surrounding the ⁴ health care sector.

The patient is one of the central pillars of the health sector. The patients represent those who are looking for health care services. The patients represented the passive element of those who need care for their illness (Young & Kroth, 2017). They did not take a crucial responsibility in the health care sector. In other words, the patients represented the customers for the health care services. Patients represented the central pillar of the health care sector because, without the patients, there is no purpose for the health sector in the country.

The second element of health care, according to the USA constitution, is the care team. This element represents a team of health professionals such as doctors, nurses, and physicians. The care team also involves the family members of the patients who take care of the outpatients. In other words, a care team represents all those who take care of the patient's whether they are medical professionals or family members.

The organization is the third level of the care team. This represents those responsible for providing a platform or proper infrastructures such as hospitals, clinics, and homes. This element is essential in the health care sector because it provides efficient ways of providing health care services. This sector represents the management sector of the health care sector.

Finally, the political; and economic environment represents the external factors that influence the healthcare sector.

Arguments for a right to health in the USA

All the citizens of the USA should have a right to good health. Furthermore the USA government should amend the constitution to make every citizen's health a right (Scott, 2016). It is the government's responsibility to protect its citizens. Thus, they should ensure that every citizen has a right to better health care services. Additionally, the right to health care services would reduce death cases due to poor health conditions or lack of resources to access the health facilities. Lastly, including the American constitution's right to health shows a sense of ethical responsibility of the government to its citizens.

Public perception of the arguments for the right to health

The public perception concerning the inclusion of the right to health for the USA's citizens would be taken positively. This is because the inclusion of the right to health would ensure that every citizen has an equal chance to get health care from the government. The Americans would view the idea of making health a right as being ethical and responsible for the citizen's wellbeing. Similarly, the idea would give me a high ethical perception in the American's view because making health a right would improve the country's quality of health services.

Part two

Healthcare a right or a privilege

Background

Health care is a right that every human being is entitled to. Therefore every person should be provided with good health care services. The Health care services include those

services that people receive from a health centre and proper hygiene, clean water, food, and proper housing condition (Guo et al., .2016). Health is a right and not a privilege because, unlike a privilege, every individual is entitled to receive better health services. The government must provide good health conditions to its citizens. In other words, the right to health means that it is the government's constitutional responsibility to provide better health facilities to its citizens.

Disclosure

Health care is the constitutional right that the government should provide to its citizens. This is because health is one of the essential parts of human life. Therefore, every citizen should have a right to access better health care. Maintaining the health of the citizens should be the responsibility of the government. The government should take the responsibility of providing health care services to the citizens to ensure the health sector's effectiveness (Dutfield, 2017). The government is the only organization that can offer equal health care services to all citizens. Therefore health is not a privilege but a right.

My knowledge

The question of whether health is a privilege or a right is not balanced. This is because I believe that the citizens' health should not be prioritized or given as a privilege to citizens. To ensure there is equality in the service delivery by the government. On the other hand, the government may find it difficult to offer health services to all its citizens due to a shortage of resources. Therefore, the government gives the health sector a privilege to citizens who can afford.

Factual findings

From the factual finding, the argument against health as a right is based on a proper definition. This argument defines a right as a legal entitlement that everyone should have

(Cerfolio, 2017). Those who oppose that health is not a right argue that the right restrains specific actions instead of creating an obligation to act. Therefore if health care was a right, it means that one has no obligation to help another person achieve the right to health. Lastly, those who argue against a right say that health care is a privilege determined by one's efforts to find resources. Those who argue for health as a right say that it is the government's responsibility to provide health services to the citizens. They argue that the provision of health services is their entitlement. Similarly, they argue that every individual deserves to get better health care services.

Those who view the positive framework of right consider health as a right by arguing that health is a government obligation fully support my opinion on the topic. Secondly, those who support that every person deserves health services also support my opinion (Berdine, 2017). However, those who view the negative framework of rights argue that health is a privilege because if it were a right, every person would be forced to pay a certain amount to cater to another person's health, which is not the actual case. Secondly, those who argue against the right say that if health were a right, there would be a restraining effect on another person's health and not an obligation of others to think about another person's health. This argument refutes my previous position about health as a right.

Pro-con summary

The argument against health as a right, which states that there is no obligation of others toward the health of another person. Secondly that if health were an essential right then, everyone would be forced to remit a certain amount to the government to maintain the health of another person (Baker & Merz, 2018). These two arguments challenged my perception about health as a right; I have learned that a right entails a legal obligation of the government to provide health services to citizens while a privilege involves the efforts put forward by the

citizens to afford better health. This argument changes my perception, and I can now conclude that health is a privilege.

Facts vs. opinions

Standing by the fact that a right involves legal entitlement, it is proper to conclude that health is a privilege and not a right (Ahmad et al., 2018). Health is a privilege because people cannot sue the government for failing to give them better health services. After all, it is not a legal entitlement rather a privilege. Additionally, the ability to afford better health care entirely depends on the efforts of the citizens.

Support my opinion

From the study of the arguments against health as a right, I can firmly conclude that health is a privilege. This is because there is no legal entitlement that the government owes to the citizens. Secondly, the citizens do not contribute to the state to maintain the health of other people. The ability to afford better health care is entirely the responsibility of an individual.

Opposition to my opinion

The fact that everyone deserves healthcare services disputes my opinion that health is a privilege. This is because everyone has a right to receive better health services. Secondly, the government must ensure that the citizens receive better health care disputes regarding health being a privilege. The government is responsible for its citizens' health; hence health is a right and not a privilege.

Summary

The report has clearly explained the arguments against and for health as a right. The argument for health as a right that was my original opinion argues that the government should

be responsible for its citizens' health. Additionally, it also argued that health is a right because every citizen deserves a right to get good health services.

On the other side, the argument against my opinion stated that health is a privilege because the ability to get better health entirely depends on individual efforts (Abouelmehdi et al., 2017). The argument stated that it is not the government's responsibility to ensure the health of its citizens. Additionally, the argument provided that the citizens are not entitled to receive health services from the government. Therefore, the health services are not entitled to all individuals but only those who can get funds to get the services. This argument weakened my previous argument for health as a right.

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